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TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

A gentleman of the excursion party to Brady's Bend, on Thursday, kindly furnished us with a report of that affair, which we published yesterday. We propose to supplement the account with a word upon the value of this improvement, about which our people have been hitherto too indifferent. Forty years ago the country, all the way to the Mississippi and the lakes, was largely dependent on Pittsburgh for supplies of merchandise as well as manufactures. Since then Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, &c., have grown up, each claiming a considerable circuit of country as embraced in its commercial bailiwick. The railways extending from the Eastern metropoli through all the Western States have diverted to the seaboard cities much of the business formerly enjoyed by Pittsburgh and other Western cities, insomuch that the stretch of country trading for merchandise with Pittsburgh chiefly, is much reduced, and embraces only a portion of Western Virginia, the eastern counties of Ohio and the western counties of Pennsylvania. We say as the result of our own observation that more dry goods were jobbed here thirty years ago than now—there were then four or five times as many dry goods jobbing houses in Wood street as now.

Our cheap fuel, skill and capital have sufficed to preserve our pre-eminence in manufactures. While merchandizing has declined, our manufactures of iron and glass and of a variety of other staples have been largely extended.

That this pre-eminence may be maintained, and that all branches of business should be made to advance and prosper, our citizens must be aroused from their apathy and constrained to combine and co-operate in measures for the general welfare. Have we not been culpably remiss in these matters? What city of half our population and wealth would stand idly by, and see whole States and Territories turning their trade away from it to other centres, without a struggle to retain or reclaim it? or, if lost forever, what city like Pittsburgh would so long leave untouched or half-finished railways or slackwater up such valleys as the Allegheny and Monongahela? The marvellous value of the trade of these valleys now and hereafter has not escaped the notice of our rivals, who have not hesitated to make large expenditures to overcome by artificial means the advantages which by nature we possessed.

Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia have pushed their railroads into Pennsylvania; invaded our monopoly of oil, iron, and lumber of the upper Allegheny, leaving to us the fitful Allegheny River with not exceeding three or four months of available navigation.

Now we venture the opinion that if the business men of Pittsburgh had, ten years ago, spared a day from their private affairs to contemplate these vital interests and spoken the word, the Allegheny Valley Railroad would have been finished ere this. The rival roads that have preceded it, would probably not have been begun, and the vast business now going to the lakes and eastward would have contributed to our growth and our wealth, by pouring into our lap a commerce reaching beyond that of any equal territory in the country; Branches from the main line would now be running up the valleys of the tributary streams, and all the northwestern counties, geographically and topographically by nature, ours, would now and hereafter, be developing their boundless wealth of iron, coal, oil, lumber and soil, to be brought hither and exchanged for money and merchandize.

If these possibilities are not overstated, we say it is the imperative duty and wisest policy of our business men and capitalists to furnish freely and promptly all the means required to complete at once the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the New York State line, and make arrangements with the New York and Erie for a branch of theirs to unite with it, so that not the rich trade of the Valley only shall be made safe, but that a competing route to the seaboard may also be secured.

The same considerations that render the Allegheny Valley Railroad a necessity, press with kindred force for the extension of the Slackwater as far into Western Virginia as water enough can be found to supply the dams and lockage.

The Monongahela Valley Railroad project is a much needed improvement, and should be at once commenced and quickly finished. With these improvements all in operation, the growth and great prosperity of Pittsburgh would be sure beyond all peradventure. Let every man recognize his interest and duty in matters so essential to his own and the general good, and act accordingly.

THE FRIENDS of the President admit that he is engaged in an attempt to frustrate the plainly expressed intent of Congress; and that in so doing he is creating a probability that the case of the Southern people, which he professes to commiserate, may be made still worse than it is. They attempt to excuse on the plea that he is only endeavoring to give effect to a deliberate opinion of the law-officer of the Government. That may do for simpletons, but not for men of reflection and judgment. The opinion of the Attorney General was not spontaneous; the product of an exigency he could not resist. It was manufactured to order. The President and his Cabinet laboriously incubated the question, and the opinion was brought forth as an excuse for what they had determined to do.

A TERRIBLE crime was perpetrated on Tuesday last, in the woods, near Freeport, Illinois. A little girl named Stearm, but fourteen years of age, out picking berries one mile from her father's house, was outraged and murdered, her head being mashed almost to a jelly. A man seen last in her company has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

BY cable we are enabled to furnish our readers an advance report of the address to be given American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, on Monday next. Among the awards we notice bronze medals to Parke, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh, for best display of edge tools, and J. B. Lyons & Co., ano this city, for best display of glass ware.

THE prosecution is not only making out a strong case against J. H. Surratt, but is proving enough to show that the conviction of the other conspirators before the Military Commission would have been just as speedy and complete before a civil tribunal. Surratt was as deep in the plot as Booth.

OUR night editor erred in stating in our last issue that Hon. Charles Dennison, deceased, was a member of the Republican party. He was a leader in the Democratic ranks.

THE GRAND JURY.

The gentlemen summoned as Grand Jurors at the present term of the Criminal Court were discharged yesterday, having concluded their labors, and Judge Mellon took occasion to speak in deservedly commendatory terms of the faithful manner in which they had discharged their important trust. The jury was composed of some of the very best citizens of the county in point of intelligence and character, and the nature of their presentment, published in this issue, will therefore not be surprising. It is rather lengthy, but the subjects treated are of the most essential importance and should receive due consideration. The presentment is well worthy of perusal.

THERE will be a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee, at the office of John W. Riddell, Esq., Chairman, this afternoon at two o'clock.

FROM MEADVILLE, PA.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]
MEADVILLE, Pa., June 27, 1867.

This is a pleasant little city. Its growth within the last decade has been rapid, and the spirit of improvement is just now manifesting itself in various ways. Buildings, public and private, are going up, and old ones are being remodeled and beautified. Of the former the Methodist Episcopal Church deserves special notice. It gives promise of being a very fine building indeed. It fronts on the south side of the public square, and has, in all aspects, a very desirable location. It is one hundred and eleven feet long, sixty-two feet wide, and built of stone, style of architecture gothic. The chapel is in the rear of the audience room and connected with it. It is also built of stone. It is well arranged for the several purposes for which it is designed. The whole building, when completed, will cost $75,000. The intention is to have it ready for dedication by the close of the year.

Preparations are making to erect a new Court House, and certainly not before needed. The public square has recently been enclosed, planted with trees, and rendered attractive by a refreshing fountain of constantly getting water.

All this is aside from our main object. We set down not to describe Meadville, but to give you a brief account of the Commencement exercises of Allegheny College. They close this evening, with a reception at the delightful home of President Loomis. Judging by the party, this will be largely enjoyed by a large number of the patrons and friends of the college.

The examination of classes began last week and closed off Tuesday of this week.

On Sabbath morning the "Baccalaureate" was preached by the President. It is spoken of in terms of high commendation. Good judges say it was a masterly performance.

On Monday Rev. F. Moore, D.D., of Pottsville, Pa., delivered an address to the students. It was all that could be desired, full of valuable thoughts, clothed in chaste and beautiful language. Tuesday afternoon a contest in declamation, for a first and second prize, was had by a number of the students. The successful contestants were Mr. Wright, of Washington, Pa., and Mr. Terry.

Wednesday forenoon the Allegheny Literary Society held its anniversary, and in the afternoon the Philo Franklin. In the evening an oration before the Alumni Association was delivered by Rev. Mr. Burton, an Episcopal clergyman of Cleveland, and a graduate of the College in the year 1837. He acquitted himself with no small degree of credit. The Association selected Rev. W. A. Darbison, of Washington, Pa., to deliver the oration at the next commencement.

This forenoon the commencement exercises proper took place. A fine audience was in attendance. The music of the occasion was rendered very finely by a band from Youngstown, Ohio. The addresses delivered by the graduating class were all good. The valedictory by Mr. Titus, of Philadelphia, Pa., was a superior performance.

The following are the names of the graduating class: Fletcher L. Blackmarr, Miles H. Chadwick, Cyrus C. Clarke, Edward Clark, Edward D. McCleary, James I. Penney, Henry C. Titus.

The degree of A. M., *in curru*, was conferred upon F. A. Arter, M. S. Bales, T. F. Bracken, C. D. Hall, G. W. Hankins, J. Kinniff, C. S. M'Laughlin, G. M'Laughlin, L. S. Norton, A. D. Morris, D. A. Pierce, J. J. Torbert, and Governor Geary. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. Albert Long, of Randolph, N. Y., Rev. A. B. Stevens, of West Virginia; also on Rev. Hiram Kingsley, of Jersey City, Rev. Alonzo Webster, of Charleston, S. C. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Rev. Albert Long, of the Bulgarian mission, at Constantinople, and Rev. Alonzo Webster, of Charleston, S. C. The degree of D.D. That of LL.D. on Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of U. S. Census.

Allegheny College is in fine working condition; has a full, able and efficient Faculty, and an equipment in the way of apparatus, cabinets, &c., scarcely second to that of the oldest and best institutions of the country. The nucleus of an Art Gallery is formed, and gives fair promise of augmenting itself into something that shall add much to the attractiveness of the College.

The Boarding Hall of the College furnishes excellent accomodations for young men, and on reasonable terms.

If all the advantages of this College were known, it could feel satisfied the number of its students would be largely augmented.

VISITOR.

FROM PULASKI, PA.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]
PULASKI, June 27, 1867.

I sent you yesterday a hasty account of an accident, which happened to freight No. 7 on the E. & P. R. R., near this village, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and which resulted in the killing of one man.

Justice Lamont, of Mercer, in the absence of the Coroner, called a Jury of inquest upon the body, who, after examining several witnesses, both in regard to the manner of the death, and to the previous condition of the road at that place, rendered a verdict in substance as follows:

"That the deceased, B. F. Glover, of Erie, a brakesman on Freight No. 7 came to his death by accident.

"That the accident was caused by the washing out of a culvert over the Satterfield Run, which threw the train off the track, when going southward.

"That there can no blame attach to the Conductor, Engineer, or other employees on said train.

"But that the culvert at that place had been in a dangerous condition for some months previous to the accident, as also appeared in the evidence that other culverts along this road, are of like construction, and equally unsafe, being from eight to twelve feet, ten or twelve feet high and so situated as to obstruct the passage of water.

J. F. S.

Gen. Sherman and the Indians.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 28.—General Sherman has just issued a comprehensive order for regulating military operations against the Indians, applicable to the States and Territories embraced in the Military Division under his command. He is willing to accept the services of the mounted forces raised by the States and Territories when any emergency arises, which, in the judgment of the Superintending Commander, makes it necessary to employ them; but he requires that in such cases the men shall be mustered in according to the laws of Congress now existing, and that they shall act in connection with the regular troops.

This proposition, first in effect, countenances and forbids all independent military action on the part of a State or Territory against the Indians, but the order recognizes the fact that civil authorities should have small armed companies prepared at all times to pursue and hunt down the small bands of revengeful red Indians, who, by dispersing, manage to avoid the military forces. But in these cases, when captures are made, the Indians, whether belonging to a reservation or not, are to be proceeded against according to law. With regard to Indians actually residing on a reservation, or restricted to certain territory guaranteed to them by treaty, the order commands the military and notifies the civil authorities that those treaty rights are the supreme law of the land, and must be respected.

Foreign Powers Request the United States to Intercede for Maximilian.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Herald's* special says: The Emperor of Austria having been informed by telegraph of the capture of his brother, immediately instructed his Minister here to renew the request before made to this Government that every measure possible be taken in behalf of Maximilian. An interview occurred on the 26th of last month between Mr. Seward and Count Wydenbruck, in which the Secretary manifested his readiness to comply with the wishes of the Austrian Court, and resolved at once to instruct Mr. Campbell with this mission. In the course of the following day the Russian, English and French Ministers received successively from the Courts telegraphic instructions to apply to the Secretary of State, requesting the United States Government to exert its good offices once more to save the life of Maximilian. These gentlemen, it is stated, expected the mission confided to them with zeal and ability, and received from Mr. Seward assurances that all should be done that was possible to secure the object desired.

Kansas Pacific Railroad Men Attacked by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Despatches to John D. Perry, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway, say Engineer Riley's camp, at Wilson's Creek, twenty-six miles west of Fort Harker, was attacked on Thursday evening, at 6 P. M. John Kesster, of Springfield, Ohio, killed, and George Watt badly wounded. Five or six mules were killed. All the railroad men near Buffalo Creek were driven away by the Indians yesterday, and contracts on Hooker's camp delayed. The work on the railroad between Buffalo and Fossil creeks has been abandoned. Troops have been sent out to protect the railroad men.

Propose Repeal of the Military Reconstruction Act.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A special from Washington to the *Commercial* says a proposition will be made soon after the meeting of Congress, for the repeal of the southern Military Bill, and to throw the whole question of reconstruction over to the long session. It is known already that influential members of the two Houses favor this policy.

Workingmen's Assembly.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, June 28.—The Workingmen's Assembly adjourned to-day, after adopting resolutions calling on all labor associations in the State to be represented at the National Labor Convention in Chicago next August.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

List of Awards to Americans.

ALLOCUTION BY THE POPE.

Treatment of Fenian Prisoners.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN PRISONERS AND THEIR TREATMENT.
LONDON, June 27.—The Commission to inquire into the manner in which the Fenian prisoners are treated report that they are well treated.

ITALY.

ALLOCUTION OF THE POPE.
ROME, June 28.—The Pope has issued an Allocution to four hundred bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he praises the zeal of all Bishops and Priests coming to Rome, and promises to give them a cordial greeting in Council when he meets them.

TURKEY.

LONDON, June 27.—Advices from Constantinople confirm the victory of Omar Pasha over the Christians in Crete.

JAPAN.

LONDON, June 28.—Intelligence from Japan states that Yeddo and three other Japanese ports are to be opened to commerce on the 1st of January next.

FRANCE.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION—LIST OF AWARDS TO AMERICANS.

PARIS, June 28.—The following is an official list of the awards to Americans, to be given at the Grand Exposition, on Monday, the 1st of July. The names are given in the order in which the report will be made. *Grand Prizes*—Mr. Chapin, of Lawrence, Mass., well conducted factory; Professor Hughes, of Kentucky, printing telegraph; Cyrus W. Field, of New York, promoter of the system of ocean telegraphy; Dr. F. W. Evans, of Paris, sanitary collection. *Gold Medals*—Steinway & Sons, of New York, pianos; Chickering & Sons, of New York and Boston, pianos; C. S. White, of Philadelphia, artificial teeth, &c.; H. D. Wabbington, of Philadelphia, dental engine; J. F. Whitney, of Boston, minerals from Colorado; Louis Frazier, of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, cotton; Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, cotton; C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, mowing machine; W. A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, New York, mowing machine; Corliess Steam Engine Company, of Providence, R. I., steam engine; Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, machine tools; Wheeler & Wilson, New York, sewing machines; Elias Howe, of New York, inventor of sewing machines; C. B. Rogers & Co., Norwich, Conn., wood working machinery; John Welsh, of New York, type dressing machine; Grant Locomotive Works, of Patterson, N. J., locomotive, steam engine; Messrs. Hinkley, Fred. E. Church, New York, oil paint engraving; L. M. Rutherford, New York, photographs; Mason & Hamlin, New York, organs; J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General U. S. Army, military surgical apparatus; I. D. Phillips, New York, parlor stoves; Mrs. J. Bond, Boston, astronomical instruments and chronometer; R. B. Taller, Conasto, New York, telescopic objective glasses; Messrs. Welsh, of New Jersey, microscopic object glasses; Darling, Brown & Sharp, Providence, measuring machine, &c.; Lever manufacturing Company, New York, bronzes; New York millstone company, New York, millstones; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Manufacturing Company, Watertown, Conn., sewing machines; Bell & company, Alabama, muslins; Williams' silk Co., New York, silk twist; Washington Mills, Boston, shawls; Linthicum & Co., New York, spring overcoats; J. C. Yulies, St. Louis, clothing for men's wear; State of Alabama, cotton; Montague & Carter, Louisiana, mower; F. Cozzens, New York, segars from American tobacco; Bourgeois & Co., Louisiana, tobacco; P. J. Brown, Boston, leather; C. Korn, New York, leather; Tilden, Boston, sifter; Metropolitan, New York, washing machine; J. Wand & Co., New York, washing machine; S. T. Bacon, Boston, baking machine; J. Prentice, N. Y., segar machine; Empire Machine Co., N. Y., sewing machine; Stephenson & Son, New York, horse cars; Charles Weiman, New York, saddles; E. W. Page, New York; O. O. Townsend & Bros., New York, preserved oysters; Gail Borden, Jr., New York, extract of beef; Oneida Community, Oneida, New York, preserves; C. J. Watermeyer, Baltimore, Md., preserved food; J. Davidson, Louisiana, sugar; D. D. Avery, Louisiana, salt; Vine Cultural Society, California, Vinet; Dr. Louis, Elsbery, New York, peat fuel; Good Enough Horse Shoe Co., New York, horse shoes; G. J. McCormick, Meriden, Conn., santes; Lebance, Grosjean & Co., New York, house furnishing hardware; S. F. Bull & Co., Boston, specimens of wool; Isaac Young, Kansas, specimens of wood; Anderson Bro's, Cincinnati, Catawba wines; C. Butler, Cincinnati, Catawba Wines; Pleasant Valley Wine Co., and F. S. Cozzens, New York, variety of fruits; American Co., St. Louis, wines; S. S. Squire, New London, preserved food; Brandon, Kafolin, Perot & Co., Brandon, Vermont, specimens of paints; A. Tambourg, Louisiana, tobacco; R. M. Smith, Baltimore, specimens of tobacco; Louisiana, sugar; Carrington & Co., New York, sweeper; Minnesota, cereals; Iowa, cereals; G. and C. Williams, Louisiana, sugar; James H. Jackson, New York, minerals; Joel Wharton, New York, minerals.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, June 28.—The steamer Cuba, from Boston, arrived last evening.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The steamer Baltic, from New York, arrived.

[*By Steamer.*]

The steamer Union, from Southampton on the 15th arrived at New Orleans. The Empress Carlotta had recovered clearness of intellect since hearing of the captivity of her husband.

The Czar left a million francs to the poor of Paris.

A letter from Mauritius to the London *Times* says: "I am writing from the City of the Dead. 10,000 persons have been carried off already, the average in town being two hundred a day."!

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 28—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 94¼ for money; 5-20's, 73; Illinois Central, 79¾; Erie, 41¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—*Evening.*—Cotton unchanged; middling uplands, at 12d; Orleans at 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales. The Manchester market for goods and yarns shows better feeling. Corn closed at 28s per quarter for mixed. Pork has improved; lard firm, at 53s 8d. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged. Lard declined 3d; American, at 48s 3d per cwt. Beef and Bacon firm, at quotations. Bacon irregular, at 42s@42s 6d for Cumberland cut middles. Cheese unchanged. Rosin, common, at 6s 9d; fine, at 10s. Spirits of Turpentine, 34s 6d. Petroleum firm, at 8d. Spirits, at 1s 2d for standard white. Tallow, at 44s 3d per cwt for American.

LONDON, June 28—*Evening.*—Sugar steady, at 33s 3d. Linseed unchanged. Oats steady, at previous quotations.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP

Arrival at Baltimore—The President Speaks—The "Constitution" Saluted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 28.—The President and party arrived at Jersey City per steamer from New Haven at half past six o'clock this morning, breakfasted at the Taylor's Hotel, and took the train south.

TRENTON, June 28.—The crowd at the depot cheered the President as the train passed through.

A telegram was sent to Governor Swan by the President, saying he will be governed by arrangements already made for visiting Annapolis this afternoon to celebrate the ratification, the members of the Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The President and party passed south of this city at twelve o'clock. The train only halted two minutes. No speeches were made nor demonstration.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—The President was received at the depot by Governor Swan and Mayor Chapman, and escorted to Barnum's Hotel, where, from the balcony, to an immense crowd, he was welcomed to the city by Ex-Governor Bradford. He returned thanks for the compliment. He referred to the fact that the people of the country, both North and South, had been in a character with indications of grave feeling and prostration between the two sections of the Union. He said "Thank God it is so. It is easy to appeal to the manly feelings of a people when done; but I defy any man to pass me my finger and point principle out of the Constitution or of liberty that I have abandoned. I have held to the Constitution as the palladium of civil and religious liberty, as the chief ark of our safety. He urged his hearers to cling to the Constitution, and said: 'I have tried to discharge my duty. I may have committed errors, but they have not been of the heart. Now that an era of good will and commencement has dawned upon us, in the spirit of charity and in order to gain a closer fellowship.

The President was repeatedly cheered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.

WIFE OF THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

The wife of President Juarez left to-day for New Orleans, en route home.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts for customs for the week ending the 22d inst., $1,500,000.

CONCERNING BANKS.

General Spinner in an official letter to a cashier of a National Bank, in New Hampshire, says, "after the failure of a National Bank, it has nothing to pay but its notes, all of which the United States undertake to redeem. Such notes are substantially the same as the coin, the promise to pay of the United States."

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

The Greek delegation here discredit the reports of the Turkish successes in Candia. They say the latest news from the seat of war are favorable to the Greeks, and there was no news of the confirmation of the Turkish successes, since none have been achieved.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 28, 1867.

A FIEND SENTENCED.

Alexander Renouf, who committed a rape on a girl four years and a half old, in Brooklyn, was sentenced to twenty years in the state prison. The child died from the brutality of the fiend.

AN AGED OUTRAGER.

Dennis Burns, seventy-five years old, was arrested to-day, in Brooklyn, charged with violating a little girl nine years old. He was held for trial.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Clouston and Clenson, confederates of Brockway, convicted counterfeiter, plead guilty to-day.

FROM MEXICO.

Press Unanimous for Maximilian's Execution — Escobedo Threatens Juarez.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—The *Picayune* has the following extracts from the Galveston *News* of the 22d, relating to Mexican affairs:

The 15th of May is to be hereafter observed as a Grand National Holiday. The Mexican press is unanimous in favor of the execution of Maximilian. The Liberals are betraying each other as to who were the greatest traitors to the Republic. His only hope of reprieve is to depose Juarez should the latter not order the execution of Maximilian.

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SECOND EDITION,

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Continuation of Weichman's Testimony.

SURRATT'S HOUSE ON THE NIGHT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.

Lewis J. Weichman was recalled for a continuation of his examination in chief. Witness testified that Mrs. Surratt's manner all the way down, on April 14th, to Surrattsville was lively and cheerful. We arrived at Surrattsville and I removed the package from the buggy; gave it to Mrs. Surratt. She went into Lloyd's parlor; in a short time she called me and desired me to write a letter for her to Mr. Nothey. She told me to write that unless Mr. Nothey came forward and paid his bill at once, she would bring suit against him. I wrote the letter in the house. Lloyd was not present when she dictated the letter. She did not say she had done; but I defy any man to pass me my finger and point principle out of the Constitution or of liberty that I have abandoned. I have held to the Constitution as the palladium of civil and religious liberty, as the chief ark of our safety. He urged his hearers to cling to the Constitution, and said: 'I have tried to discharge my duty. I may have committed errors, but they have not been of the heart. Now that an era of good will and commencement has dawned upon us, in the spirit of charity and in order to gain a closer fellowship.

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The receipts for customs for the week ending the 22d inst., $1,500,000.

CONCERNING BANKS.

General Spinner in an official letter to a cashier of a National Bank, in New Hampshire, says, "after the failure of a National Bank, it has nothing to pay but its notes, all of which the United States undertake to redeem. Such notes are substantially the same as the coin, the promise to pay of the United States."

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

The Greek delegation here discredit the reports of the Turkish successes in Candia. They say the latest news from the seat of war are favorable to the Greeks, and there was no news of the confirmation of the Turkish successes, since none have been achieved.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 28, 1867.

A FIEND SENTENCED.

Alexander Renouf, who committed a rape on a girl four years and a half old, in Brooklyn, was sentenced to twenty years in the state prison. The child died from the brutality of the fiend.

AN AGED OUTRAGER.

Dennis Burns, seventy-five years old, was arrested to-day, in Brooklyn, charged with violating a little girl nine years old. He was held for trial.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Clouston and Clenson, confederates of Brockway, convicted counterfeiter, plead guilty to-day.

FROM MEXICO.

Press Unanimous for Maximilian's Execution — Escobedo Threatens Juarez.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—The *Picayune* has the following extracts from the Galveston *News* of the 22d, relating to Mexican affairs:

The 15th of May is to be hereafter observed as a Grand National Holiday. The Mexican press is unanimous in favor of the execution of Maximilian. The Liberals are betraying each other as to who were the greatest traitors to the Republic. His only hope of reprieve is to depose Juarez should the latter not order the execution of Maximilian.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

Central Board of Education—Result of High School Examinations.

The Central Board of Education met on Friday evening, June 28th.

Present—Messrs. Getty, Lowe, Marshall, McCook, Nobbs, Sergeant and Brush, President.

Mr. John Marshall tendered his resignation as a member of the Board.

On motion, the resignation was accepted.

Mr. John Wilson presented credentials as representative from the Second Ward School Board, vice John Marshall, resigned.

On motion, the credentials were accepted, and Mr. Wilson declared a member of the Board.

The Principal of the High School presented a report of the result of the examination of applicants for admission to the High School.

On motion, the report was received and filed, and candidates holding the following numbers were declared entitled to admission.

1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150.

Mr. McCook presented a communication from sundry citizens of color, recommending Jacob R. Taylor as Principal of the Colored School. Read and ordered to be received and filed.

On motion, adjourned.

Second Ward School Entertainment.

We had the pleasure of attending a social reunion of the scholars and teachers of the Second Ward Public School, yesterday, at the close of the session. The occasion was of a highly interesting character. The entertainment consisted of singing, declamations and recitations by the scholars, who acquitted themselves in several cases with remarkable correctness. One little girl, Miss Maggie E. Sloan, read an essay of her own composition, subject "Duty to Parents and Teachers," which was well written and recited in a very clever manner for a girl of her years. One of the most pleasing parts of the entertainment were the presents of the several classes to their teachers—tokens of affection—consisting of work boxes, albums, tea bells, books, &c., &c. The teachers were the happy recipients. A little boy, in behalf of the school, presented, in a neat little speech, to the Principal, Mr. McCrum, a handsome silver revolving butter bowl, suitably inscribed. Mr. McCrum, in a feeling manner, thanked the scholars for their kindness, and remarked that the school session just closed had been one of the most pleasant he ever experienced. The corps of teachers of the Second Ward School, were: Principal—Allen McCrum; Lady Teachers—Misses Getty, Lowe, Curry, Jones, McClain, Allen, Marshall, Lewis and Thompson. The school sustains its reputation as being one of the best managed and most successful in the city, an assertion fully born out by comparison with those of the other wards.

Body Found.

On Wednesday two boys, sons of Deputy Sheriff Fife, discovered on the bank of Chartiers creek, in North Fayette township, a little above Coraopolis, a pair of boots, which gave rise to the suspicion of "foul play," but the next day the matter was accounted for by the finding of the body of a man near Bridgeville, on the same stream, about nine miles from the city, with nothing on but shirt and pantaloons. The man was apparently about twenty-five years of age, and had the name of "Thomas M. Anderson" in India ink on one of his arms. A number of persons saw the body but it was not recognized by any of them. For what they were needed, and no evidence of violence being discovered the jury rendered a verdict of "found drowned."

Opera House.

The matinee at the Opera House this afternoon will be an elegant affair. But the grand entertainment of the season will be on Monday night, when the "Naiad Queen" will be presented. The cast is unexceptionable, as it embraces all the favorites, with Miss Annie Waite as Lurline. The company is also supported by the entire force from the east all the necessary paraphernalia for presenting this piece in a manner unsurpassed by any theatre in the grandeur. This piece, with the Sultana, Annie Waite and W. H. Leak in the cast, should fill the house to its utmost capacity.

City Specialty.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments for the week ending June 29th:

General Fever, Disease of the heart, 1; Consumption, 1; Dry Gangrene, 1; Typhoid Fever, 1; Disease of Brain, 1; Catarrh Fever, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Variola, 1.

Of the above there were under one year, 1; from one to two years, 2; from two to five years, 3; from thirty to forty, 4; from sixty to seventy, 1.

Males.....7; Whites.....11
Females.....5; Colored.....1; Total.....12

Stolen Watch Recovered.

—Mr. Dunseath, jeweller, on Fifth street, recovered a fine gold watch, yesterday morning, which had been stolen from his store several months since. The recovery was a singular accident, as the watch was brought to him to clean, and he was unable to ascertain its owner. It appears that a man named Robert Graham offered to trade the watch to Mr. Dunseath's barber for a silver one, and hence the discovery. Graham was arrested and locked up for a hearing, when he will be required to account for having the watch in his possession.

Great Closing Out Sale.

—In another column will be found the appeal announcement of a grand closing out sale of seasonable dry goods at the emporium for that purpose, No. 29 Fifth street, by Baker & Co. A few of the extraordinary and cheap figures at which the goods will be disposed of are given in the card, but no idea can be given of the prices prevailing. The stock is full in every department and patrons calling at the store will be assured that the announcement is done fair and great and rare bargains can readily be obtained.

Linden Grove,

one of the most charming and prettiest groves near the city, has, we are pleased to note, been refitted in an attractive manner by large and smooth platforms and necessary houses for dancing. It will be thrown open on July 4th, and parties wishing to secure it for private or public picnics, can do so at the Bakers' Bazaar station. The beautiful camp grounds adjoining the Park can be rented on favorable terms by Base Ball clubs.

Complimentary Benefit.

—To-night Mr. John Fiehn, the celebrated Basjoist, has given the Liverpool Quartette a complimentary benefit, at Masonic Hall, by a select and full programme and fellow musicians. The entertainment will consist of instrumental and vocal music, singing and dancing, &c. An extra programme is offered, and we feel confident that the affair will be a success. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, and we would advise early ones to secure their seats, as the house will be crowded.

To Perrysville.

—The roads are splendid to Perrysville, and the Hotel there, so popular under the clever management of Mr. Thomas Costamagna, is throughout unusually attractive. Persons wishing to spend a day or two in the country could find no better retreat than this hostelry, which has in the delightful and shaded grounds in front, and the cool and pleasant parlors, and for an evening drive there are hundreds of reasons why this road should be selected over all others.

Sale Postponed.

—The sale of letters written by Surratt were offered in evidence, and Weichman was cross-examined up to adjournment.

The following are the letters submitted in the Surratt trial to-day:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3d, 1864.—Lewis J. Weichman, Washington: Dear Friend—John Surratt is neither dead or dr

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS,

Of Allegheny County.

WHEN FRANCE, AUSTRIA, SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN conspired together to strike a round-about blow at the United States, by means of intervention in Mexican affairs, their first point was to invent an excuse or justification for what they proposed to do. After turning the matter this way and that, they finally determined to assign their respect for the Latin race as the grand reason for invading Mexico, and forcing a foreign dynasty upon an unwilling people. By what ethnologic argumentation the Mexicans as a people, were derived from Italian stock, was never clearly made to appear; and it is difficult to conjecture how a population, nine-tenths of whom are Indians or negroes, or more or less mixed of these two distinctive types, can be transmuted by linguistic subtlety, into Italians, or the descendants of such. If this had been made to appear, there would have remained the still more difficult task of assigning valid reasons upon which the conspiring nations might claim to be the champions of the Latin race, either in Europe or America. All four of those nations were, at a remote period, Roman colonies, but were not conspicuous for docility under the foreign domination. In France and Spain the Latin speech took such root as to leave a deep impression on the ancient vernacular languages; but that resulted more from the lack of completeness in those ancient tongues than from all other causes. Religion had some influence in that direction, but this operated equally in Great Britain and Austria, as in France and Spain; for the Catholic faith was for many ages established in all those countries. Austria and England are in no sense Latin. For Spain and France a case not much if any stronger can be made out. If the phrase Latin race was used as a bad substitute for adherents to the Romish religion, then Great Britain was clearly out of place in the conspiracy. But the fact was neither of the four powers cared for the essence of the thing. What they wanted was a Shibboleth, resonant and imposing, and they found it in a sentence of doubtful import.

But the Latins of Mexico were not duped by the shallow dignity bestowed upon them, nor by the guardianship by which it was proposed to elevate them in the scale of individual happiness and of national greatness. The Romans were certainly famous as organizers. Their peculiar strength was in so disposing of their means as to get the best and most of them. The Mexicans were cast in a very different mold. None of the Roman spirit of organization was ever in them. What power they possess is in pulling down and scattering abroad.

The European nations have now concluded to let the Latin race in Mexico shift as best it may in its own behalf. Having failed in the attempt to establish the Empire under MAXIMILIAN, they are now disposed to let anarchic democracy run its course to ruin. This is sensible; though we fail to see how the failure of republicanism in Mexico can be more complete or disgraceful than the failure of the imperial system.

SOME journals attribute the conflicting interpretations given to the Military Government Act by the district commanders and the Attorney General to the want of precision in the wording of the statute, which would have been remedied if fuller debate had been allowed while the measure was pending in the Houses. This view is altogether erroneous. The law is not ambiguous, and is not [illegible] susceptible of various intepreatio[illegible] words that [illegible] express the [illegible] was before [illegible] approval o[illegible] consi[illegible]erati[illegible] mem[illegible]rs o[illegible] The[illegible] and no[illegible] as they no[illegible] particular[illegible]ly from w[illegible] does. In[illegible] taken the [illegible] the best, [illegible] extant, [illegible] manner [illegible] Presiden[illegible] offended.

But n[illegible]ot[illegible]ure why [illegible]d[illegible]al could not be [illegible]ed to [illegible]hat was not in the [illegible]ion of [illegible]who framed it. This results not from want of care in the choice of words to express ideas, but from the inevitable imperfection of language as a medium for conveying thoughts. No statute was ever yet framed that a lawyer, in consideration of a fee, would not invent an argument for so expounding as to enable a client to drive through with a coach and four.

Congress will doubtless devise forms of words to make a finish of some of Mr. STANBERRY'S refinements and subtleties, but if the time was not short that gentleman would have no difficulty in finding out another set of legal quibbles, equally or more efficacious than those which Congress will shortly brand as spurious and unsound.

A gentleman of the legal profession once declared in our hearing that no proposition could possibly be made, which would not admit of nearly as good an argument on the one side as on the other. This is perpetually illustrated, not only in courts of law, but in the domains of literature and theology. Indeed, although figures are popularly said not to lie, every man of common cautiousness in observing matters has often seen numerals so arranged as to express the most palpable and mischievous falsehoods.

Not the fault is not in the wording of the law, but in the intention of the President that it shall not be fairly executed. What the law intends is that the political power in the insurgent States shall not be given back into the hands of men who are still hostile to the government, but shall be wielded by men who have never faltered in their allegiance, or who, whatever they may have been in the past, are now fully disposed to accept the verdict of the battle fields, and stand henceforward under the national flag and for it.

MR. KINNEY, in the New York Constitutional Convention, did a sensible thing in proposing that children under seven years of age should be prohibited from attending the common schools. Of all modern contrivances for killing children the infant school system, which was in vogue some years ago, was most effectual. It may suit the convenience of thoughtless parents to put tender children in school in order to get rid of the proper oversight of them for a large part of the day; but the effect upon the physical growth and mental development of the little ones is most pernicious. In the matter of educating the young, the only wisdom is to make haste slowly. Precocious children and premature culture, lead in the end to bitter disappointments.

IN STATING, some time ago, that all property belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, capable of being made the subject of larceny, had been converted, in one mode or another, to private use, we were mistaken. It appears the State Library had been left untouched; but the minor plunderers have since taken it in hand. Strange as it may appear, these petty plunderers have fallen into the custody of the laws. What a pity that the big plunderers are

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The great Roman Catholic gathering at Rome, to celebrate the Centenary of St. Peter, will be a grand affair. The number of ecclesiastics is much larger than at first expected, and it is thought but few laymen will be present. Though this grand event was not to take place until one of the last days of this month, a great many dignitaries arrived in May. A great number of high Church dignitaries also were expected. The Bishop of Tolosa will be present, with a suite of eighty priests. Such an enormous retinue is not unprecedented. In 1862 the Bishop of Moulins arrived in Rome with a train of sixty-five ecclesiastics. According to recent letters from Rome, the festival will be almost exclusively ecclesiastical. Twenty-five American Prelates have left for Rome. The *Catholic* of this city says Bishop Domenec of this Diocese reached Southampton, England, on the 4th inst., *en route* for Rome. The other Prelates in the same vessel were in excellent health. Complaint is made that the Pope is quite prodigal in his expenditures, which does not please the cardinals. But millions are expected from the bishops who are to arrive; it seems to be thought they will all come with heavy chests of gold. The vast illuminations of the basilica of the Vatican, and one of the basilica of St. Paul will be magnificent. There are not lusters sufficient in all Rome, so they have been sent for from Naples and Florence. The municipal council have voted 50,000 francs for the celebration of the day.

The Rev. Dr. Curry, of the *Christian Advocate*, in some strictures on preaching, declares that sermon reading is an unmitigated nuisance. He cannot discover a single apology for it of which a Christian minister ought not to be ashamed. The man who has not learned "to think upon his legs," has failed in the first practical qualifications of a public speaker, and all who have acquired that art know that thoughts so acquired are one's best thoughts. But this advantage is wholly thrown away by the pulpit reader. He argues that Christ ordained that the living voice should be the medium of the gospel in the world, because he would have his word accompanied with the sympathy of living souls placed *en rapport*. He thinks, however, if there is anything else worse than reading from the pulpit, it is the practice of speaking *memoriter*.

Among the "vexed" questions in many ecclesiastical bodies, is the subject of "marriage with a deceased wife's sister." This topic has recently been discussed in the Canadian Presbyterian Synod. The question at last, by a vote of 72 to 4, was postponed to the next meeting of that body.

Bishop Thomson, of the M. E. Church, has just sailed from New York for San Francisco. He goes to preside over the Conferences in that region. Should circumstances render it important for him to do so, the Bishop will spend the winter on the Pacific coast. If the way opens for a visit to our newly acquired Russian possessions, the Bishop will avail himself of the opportunity.

From a supplement of the Presbyterian *Banner*, we learn that the aggregate contributions for the support of the Church Extension Society, amount to $87,623.39. Of this sum 829 churches contributed $30,330.15. The first Sunday in July, the Presbyterian churches devote to taking up the annual collection for the support of that cause.

According to the *Round Table*, the *Independent* employs the best talent of the land, but it has prostituted its enormous influence to low and party ends. In miseducating people as to the true ends of Christian journalism, it has done a vast amount of mischief. It also affirms it has probably done more than any other religious paper to generate scepticism among believers. In short, it became so notoriously a religious humbug, that, with an unwonted sense of propriety, it has at last relinquished the [illegible]eing religi[illegible]s at all.

[illegible] meeti[illegible] has been es[illegible]don [illegible] Mr. D. L. [illegible] a fe[illegible] Chicago. It [illegible]. M. at 165 Alders[illegible]ighty to one hun[illegible]e first day.

[illegible]ges Methodists to at[illegible]on State Sunday School [illegible]s it affords opportunity of [illegible]he Sunday School work of [illegible] Church with other denominations, [illegible], more than all, of cultivating fra[illegible]feeling. It argues Methodism [illegible]ould not be clannish, but catholic; and [illegible] being catholic, it is truest to its own antecedents.

An address has recently been published in England by Dr. PUSEY, Archdeacon DENISON, and W. BUTLER, the successor of Dr. COLENSO, in which they seemingly maintain the doctrine of consubstantiation, instead of that of transubstantiation. Such declarations ought to lead the Church to define her creed more clearly.

A Methodist missionary in India is pleading for a Methodist College for India, at Lucknow, that memorable city. He argues that there are three thousand boys and young men in the Mission Schools of that Church, many of whom, at least one in twenty, will soon wish to enter College, and as education in India is the sure way to honor and influence, the plea is worthy of the attention of that denomination.

The Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends, at Longwood, Chester county, Pennsylvania, has just taken place. These meetings usually attract radicals in religion of every stripe, and are open to men and women of every creed, and to persons of no creed at all—the creedless speakers, says the *Presbyterian*, being understood to be the most acceptable. But here is a description of the classes among its component parts, by a Unitarian minister, who was present at the late meeting, which ought to be reliable: Old members of the society now in cities, and strangers from all parts of the country and all States, anxious to ventilate the latest novelty; free not abolitionists, before abolition became orthodox, and by consequence tiresome; temperance lecturers, advocates of equal rights for all, doctresses in bloomers, spiritualist mediums, Quaker preachers of universal peace, Unitarian ministers—now and then an orthodox clergymen. Notwithstanding the heterogenous crowd gathered there, the Progressive Friends are beginning to feel that talking is not the "chief end of man," and, strange to say, they have formed a Sabbath School at Longwood, and some are desiring other evangelical appliances.

Gradually the Church is waking up to the wrongfulness of a species of gambling at Church Fairs. Recently the Grand Jury of Ithica, New York, had under consideration the question of indicting the ladies of two of the churches of the city "for being engaged in getting up and carrying on lotteries connected with fairs held by them in the churches." It is believed by some that the present wide-spread mania to engage in lottery speculations, have been greatly increased by lotteries held in connection with church fairs.

It has been ascertained by careful inquiry that the average length of time spent by the *living* missionaries in foreign fields, who entered the work previous to 1866, is about eighteen years. Those, however, at the Hawaiian Islands average twenty-nine and a fourth years each. Young men consecrating themselves to this workmay, therefore, hope for many years service.

Since the adjournment of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, and in view of the action of that body in regard to Rev. W. C. McCune, charged with holding doctrines not in accordance with the discipline and standards of that Church, the Orchard Street Church, Cincinnati, of which Mr. McCune is pastor, and the Second Church, Allegheny, of which Mr. McCune was formerly pastor, have expressed their desire to dissolve connection with the United Presbyterian church, and appointed a committee to inquire concerning the most eligible denomination with which to connect themselves.

The vote in the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to change the name by dropping the "Dutch" from it, was one hundred and ten ayes to nine nays. We believe the next step is to refer the action of the General Synod to the different Classis for their action, and if a majority concur, the General Synod at its next meeting in 1868 will take final action.

Camp Meetings heretofore have been held for the purpose of general good to the churches immediately interested and conducting it, as well as for the conversion of sinners. But we observe that a camp meeting is to be held under the direction of several Methodist ministers from different parts of the East, at Vineland, N. J., for the special object of promoting Christian holiness. The meeting commences on the 17th of July and ends on the 26th. The committee invite all, irrespective of denominational ties, interested in the subject of the higher Christian life.

VALUE OF OLD ROPE.—Among the numerous worn-out and often considered worthless materials which the ingenuity of man has discovered means of remanufacturing, and rendering of equal value with the original substances, are old tarred ropes, which have long been in use at the coal-pits. Our readers will be surprised when we inform them that out of this dirty and apparently unbleachable substance is produced a tissue paper of the most beautiful fabric, even of surface and delicacy of color, a ream of which, with wrappers and strings, weighs two-and-a-half pounds. It is principally used in the potteries for transferring the various patterns to the earthenware, and is found superior to any substance yet known for that purpose. It is so tenacious that a sheet of it twisted by the hand in the form of a rope, will support upwards of one hundred weight. Truly, we live in an age of invention.—*Liverpool Standard.*

—A Connecticut genius has manufactured a knitting machine that will knit fifty pairs of stockings per day, and is so constructed that the stitch can be changed from a rib to a plain stitch almost instantly. There are seventy-five needles in the machine, which will knit sixty turns of an ordinary-sized stocking a minute, or 4,500 stitches a minute. This is at the rate of 270,000 stitches an hour! Its weight is but twenty pounds. It knits cotton, silk, worsted, or any light material equally as well as woolen. It knits also, the stocking, including the heel. One of these machines, at a recent trial, knit 1,500 yards of stocking without dropping a stitch or breaking a needle!

—A distinguished German professor recently announced that if a drop of human blood was placed under a microscope capable of magnifying it twenty millions times larger, it would show all the kinds of animals that ever have existed, or now exist, on the earth. In the blood of a healthy person the animals are quiet; in that of a sick person they fight, and this he draws the conclusion that man has within him all the elements from which the universe was created. He further says that if a dead cat was flung in a pool of water and left to decompose, the drops of water would show, when under a microscope, all the animals belonging to the cat species.

—A New Jersey paper describes the rolling stock of street railroads in Jersey City thus: "The cars themselves are simply exaggerated sardine-boxes, placed on what the spinal column of any passenger must consider triangular wheels. The windows, which are shut, will not open; while those that are down a Solomon could not raise. There are no springs to the running gear, and the tracks have one thousand bounces, or jolting places, to the mile.

—The following is from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*: A certain well-known railroad employee, who was rather inclined to expensive amusements, recently astonished his friends by sporting a gay horse and establishment. One of his friends, in criticising the animal's antecedents, said: "He was got by Conductor out of New York and Erie."

PURE LIQUORS.

Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors.
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Rye Whiskey,	Pure Rye Whisky,
Pure Rye Whiskey,	Pure Rye Whisky.

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
je27:7 s

ITCH, TETTER, ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Salt Rheum; Scald Head, Eruptions.

'SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'

Entirely eradicates these troublesome complaints.

Swayne's "All-Healing Ointment."

"Cures Itch in from 14 to 48 hours."

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Sold by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street; GEO. A. KELLY, 37 Wood st; JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street; A. THOMPSON, cor. 4th and Market sts.; Pittsburgh; KANE & DRUITT, Allegheny; and A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., Wholesale Agents.
je23:15:wTTS

NO NAME.

Many, many people, suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well, there is no name for it. I is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable,) its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite loss of flesh and great mental depression. Indigestion and a Stomach Cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is vigor, vital strength; and as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recupe ate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing no filling but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

PINUS CANADENSIS.

A tree which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of the New England States, and is also found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle States, and abounds in medicinal virtues. Dr. Swett, of Boston, has prepare a m dicine from the sweet inside bark of the pine tree, called PINE LANDS WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which is of rare value in all debilitated states of the system. It acts like a charm in all diseases of the throat, membranes, enabling them to retain their ost tone and energy. It will be found well adapted to all those diseases where Bonfield has failed. It is likewise well suited to chronic coughs, and as a healing specific for old and debilitated cases of asthma. Many persons who at first only took a bottle of this medicine, to try, afterwards came back and got a dozen, or half dozen, which effected radical cures of diseases of the bladder and kidney of years standing.

Diabetes, a disease that has been looked upon as among the incurables, is immediately relieved by its use. Notice the certificate of Asa Goodnue, published some time ago.

The *United States Dispensatory*, speaking of the pine, says: "It is prescribed in leucorrhœa, piles, and other diseases of the urinary passages, in piles and chronic inflammation or ulceration of the bowels, in chronic catarrhal affections, and in various forms of rheumatism." It is exceedingly valuable in all gravelly affections, bloody urine, and where urine is red and white sediment. It can be taken without interruption to one's usual occupations; and instead of sickening, it induces a healthy flow of appetite, vigorance and vigor. Price, $1 per bottle; six for $5. ASK for POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. For sale by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medicine store, 60 Wood street.
ap29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., *Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED.—The bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
je28:m9

SUNDRIES.

50 boxes Goshen Cheese,
49 " Factory do;
75 " prime Hominy;
20 bbls. Dried Peaches,
10 " Hominy;
2 0 packages Mackerel and Whitefish;
60 casks Pearl ash;
100 cases Soda Ash;
200 bbls. White Lime;
20 bbls. Mangan se. For sale by
J. S. CANFIELD & SON.
je29

FLOUR—5 bbls. Extra Family, to arrive by Express, from Nashville, Tennessee. Made from White Wheat, growth of 1867.
J 29 ISAIAH DILLON & CO.

DEADLY [illegible] bbls. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHANGE OF HOUR FOR THE CHORAL SERVICE.—During the summer the Sunday afternoon FREE SERVICE will commence at 7 o'clock p. m.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Rev. LEVI D. PAINE, of Connecticut, will preach in the Plymouth Congregational Church, Hiland street, TO-MORROW, in morning and evening services, to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free to all.

RELIGIOUS.—Public Worship in the new Christian Chapel, corner Beaver street and Mc Ignomery Avenue, Allegheny City, every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by REV. KINKAID. Pastor. Subject to-morrow morning, "Glorification of Christians in the evening, "Why am I not a Christian?" Seats free and all are invited.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS. —Pastor, Rev. [illegible] BOSSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City, Rev. E. B. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant, every Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. SABBATH SCHOOL at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.
The residence of the Pastor, REV. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is No. 43 Chatham street.

THE CHURCH GUILD AND CLASS ROOMS,

No. 265 PENN STREET.

Are now open to the public daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A GRAND

Dramatic Exhibition and Concert of Vocal Music,

Will be given by the pupils of Colored Public School No. 6 in EX. PARISH HALL, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 1st and 2nd. A number of the former pupils of the school, whose memories cling fondly to their *dear Miss Miller*, will be present, and have kindly offered their services, and will take a prominent part in the entertainment.
The great Temperance Drama, entitled TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM, will be performed each evening, with the great Plitsburgh favorite, J. IKE BARNES, in the character of the "vampire switcher," and Mr. GEO. A. GROSS, whose tragic abilities are well known, in that of Joe Morgan. Our friends of the cities and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend, as no pains will be spared in rendering them comfortable. Ice Cream and Lemonade at reasonable prices will be served during the intermissions. An efficient police force will be present. Admission 25 cents; Reserved seats, 35 cents; Children under 10 years, 20 cents. The doors will be opened at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for sale in all the harbor saloons of the two cities.
S. A. NEALE, Principal.

FOR RENT,

Warehouse on First St.,

Between Wood and Market Sts. Enquire at
[illegible]:2 134 FIRST STREET.

EMERSON'S INTERNAL REVENUE GUIDE, containing the Law of June 30, 1866, as amended March 2, 1867, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867 with complete Digest and Alphabetical Index. In one volume. Price in cloth, $1.25. Price in paper, $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
For sale by KAY & COMPANY,
je27 65 Wood Street.

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE, passed at the second session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, 1866-1867. Price $2.00.
For sale by KAY & COMPANY,
je29 65 Wood Street.

TWO NEW EDITIONS OF DICKENS' WORKS.

Riverside Edition, OLIVER TWIST, the tale that no one now reads; contains twenty-six illustrations, by Cruikshank & Darley. Price $2.50.
Diamond edition, NICHOLAS NICKELBY, BARNABY RUDGE and CHRISTMAS BOOKS, now ready. Each volume contains four illustrations by Darley and Gilbert. Price per volume, $1.50.

KAY & COMPANY,

65 Wood St., Lafayette Building.
je29

THE BANKRUPT LAW of 1867.

The Bankrupt Act, printed from the Official Copy. Annotated, Digested and Indexed. By G. Morgan Eldridge. Price, fifty cents.

The Bankrupt Law of the United States, 1867 with notes and a collection of American and English decisions, on the principles applicable of the Law of Bankruptcy. By Edwin James. Price, $2.50

A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency. By F ancis Hilton. Second edition embracing the Act of 1867. Price $5.00

KAY & COMPANY,
je29 65 Wood Street.

HOSIERY!

HOSIERY!

HOSIERY!

A COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

CAN BE FOUND AT THE

Old Stand and Stocking Store,

[illegible] WINDOW.

JAMES [illegible]HELAN,

SIGN--

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

NEW CROP JAPAN TEAS.

PER SHIP BANDA.

Forty chests of the above cargo just received. This Tea has no rival in strength and flavor.
Price.....$1.50 P lb.
25 chests per ship Benefactor.....1.25 "

OOLONG—Harvest of 1866-7.

25 chests per ship Dryden. This Tea is among the choicest in the country. $1.60 P lb.
20 chests per ship [illegible]. " " " 1.40 "
20 chests per ship Queen of May..... 1.20 "

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS.

A dark drawing, strong and rich Black Tea:
20 pkgs. per ship Hornet, very choice $1.50 P lb.
15 " " Panmed Hyson..... 1 00 "
25 " " Amaranth..... 1 00 "

In addition to the above large stock of Black and Japan Teas we have on hand a full line of Green Teas, which are unrivalled for fineness and delicacy of flavor, comprising

Young Hyson,

Gunpowder, and

Imperial,

Varying in prices from $1 to $2 P lb. Orders for Teas by express promptly filled.
Send for price lists.

SHIELDS & BOUCHER,

108 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and 59 Federal Street, Allegheny.
je27:w80:TU-THSS

GRAND

Pleasure Excursions,

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The fine new side-wheel Passenger steamer

NORTHWEST.....CAPT. BEN. WILKINS,

Will leave Cleveland for the North and South shores of Lake superior as follows:

THURSDAY.....JULY 4.
FRIDAY.....JULY 12.
THURSDAY.....JULY 25.
And THURSDAY.....AUGUST 8.

NOTICE.—The above steamer is entirely new, over 1 00 tons burthen; is the largest, most elegant and best appointed on the Lakes.
For farther information apply to

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
Adams Express Office,
No. 54 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The largest assortment of

GRATES, all Sizes;

Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

Of the VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES, BY

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

JOHN SWEENEY

Will Open, on the 1st of July, a

First Class Dining Room,

At 43 Washington St.

CHOICE ALE AND FINE CIGARS

Will be found at the Counter.

FOR SALE—That DESIRABLE House and Lot at 62 Sixth St.,

Between Smithfield and Grant streets, containing thirteen rooms, with all the modern conveniences, wash house, [illegible] yard, and two

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

23d DISTRICT.

Collector's Notice.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, TWENTY-THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT OF PA., No. 67 Wood St., Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of SPECIAL TAXES, formerly assessed in Class A, and the Taxes on INCOMES, CARRIAGES, WATCHES, PLATE, &c., are now in this office, where payment will be received by the People in the Collection on a dollar's rate of JULY 5th. The penalty having become due must be paid before the 25th day of JULY, 1867, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the taxpayer.

E. HUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Butler, will be ready to receive, after the 1st proximo, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the exact places where and where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them.

To accommodate taxpayers in the vicinity of the places in Allegheny County, designated as follows: Deputy Collector H. H. WITTE, Esq., will attend at Harmarville, to receive the taxes, on the days named, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., of said days, viz:

At Tarentum, on TUESDAY, July 16th, at Brown & Sadler's Hotel.
At Sewickley, on THURSDAY, July 18th, at Gazlay's store.
At Bakerstown, on FRIDAY, July 19th, at White's Hotel.
Taxes payable only in Greenbacks or National Currency.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
je29:1521 COLLECTOR.

SELLING OFF at HALF PRICE.

LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, comprising, in part:

The Works of Lord Bolingbroke, 4 vols.
United States Dispensatory.
Wharton's Law Dictionary.
Laws of the United States, Dunlops.
Thomas & Bailey's Practice, 2 vols.
Laws of Pennsylvania.
Collyer on Partnership.
Watson's Household Physician.
Anderson on the Resources and resources, 2 vols.
Bonnet's Anatomy and Physiology, 2 vols.
Arnoussis' Pathology.
Grove's Novels, Tales and English Dictionary.
Trimmer's Practical Geology and Mineralogy.
Willbrand's Botany.
Hodge's Theology, 3 vols.
Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.
Pattison's Works of Frederick the Second.
King's Physiology, 2 vols.
Ainsworth's English and Latin Dictionary.
English and Latin Lexicon.
Dr. Ure's Manual of Science.
Macaulay's History of England.
Bailey's Dictionary, 2 vols.
French and Latin Dictionary.
8,000 volumes to select from.
Also, a large assortment of Pens, Ink, Pencils, Paper and Envelopes, at which a liberal discount will be given. Magazines, Reviews, &c., also, at Exciting prices.
Illustrated Weekly Papers. Call and get a supply.
Second-hand Books bought, exchanged and sold.
Books bought for CASH, in large or small lots, at the

NEW AND SECOND HAND BOOK STORE,

SIXTH STREET, BELOW SMITHFIELD.

JOHN D. LOGAN.

A LICENSE ILLEGALLY GRANTED.—MESSRS. EDITORS.—For the sake of Truth and Right, we respectfully ask your attention to the following statement:

Some time ago Mr. George Bowman (inn keeper), in Shaler township, made application for a license to keep a Tavern in that district. While the application was pending, important facts were stated to the County Commissioners relative to the character of a house Mr. Bowman had been keeping, and an effort was made to show by affidavit that persons were in the habit of frequenting Bowman's house, and while there in his, Bowman's, knowledge and with his consent) engaged in playing at cards for liquor, if not for money. At least, they play at games of chance, which we think and call gambling, and therefore, we were and are opposed to all such houses being opened in the community and sanctioned by authority from the Government to retail rum and demoralization among the people of the town. We further offered to show that the house was not necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public. Our worthy Commissioners gave heed to our declarations and said that George Bowman's license should not be granted. The application was returned to the Clerk of the Court's office endorsed refused and we recorded here on the 6th of March last, burning our store and warehouse, and we are glad to inform you that the papers taken out of the safe after the fire were not harmed in the least. We did not suppose any safe, especially so small a size, could possibly stand such a fire, and when we discovered the papers all safe and sound, we were agreeably disappointed. As we will give you our new store. Truly yours,
je27:d3t W. & A. J. PACKARD.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST BRAND OF

LOUISVILLE NAVY

QUARTERS AND TENS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Excelsior Tobacco Works,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 72 Fifth Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

The most extensive variety, the latest novelties, the largest inducements west of New York.

Perfect Fitting French Yoke Shirts,

MADE TO ORDER.

PUTNAM & HOUSE,

SUCCESSORS TO

MURDOCK & PUTNAM.

REMOVAL.

J. LOUGHREY.....ALEXANDER FREW.

LOUGHREY & FREW,

Have removed to

No. 31 Market St.,

(CORNER OF SECOND,) PITTSBURGH,

Where they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks,

And all articles in their line usually kept in first-class establishments.

SHEPHARD'S

CRACKERS

AND ICE CREAM ROOMS,

317 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe1:d64

FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

J. LYONS,

No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Cornice, Bands and Buttons, Consols, Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship.
GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style and at the LOWEST PRICES MODERATE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Allegheny, June 27th, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, July 5th, 1867, at 3 o'clock p. m., for Grading and Paving the following streets, viz:
ARBUCKLES ALLEY, from Lacock street to the line of the west Pa. Railroad, without curb.
ROSE ALLEY, from Webster to Fayette, without curb.
CHURCH ALLEY, from Perry to Dyke streets, with curb.
DAVIS ALLEY, from Webster street to Fayette lane, with curb.
Also, for Re-Grading and Re-Paving CHESTNUT STREET, from Long alley to Butchers Run.
JOHN [illegible]
je27:tb11 R. B. FRANCIS, City Commissioner.
GEO. O. CLARK.....J. H. WATKINS.....P. C. RAY, Controller.

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

CEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting.

No. 149 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor,) opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
je26:m7

C. M. GEARING,

Planing Mill, Sash & Door Factory,

Corner BUTLER and ALLEGHENY STREETS, Sixth Ward, and No. 13 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.
Turning, Cutting Brackets, Block Letters and Shaped and Strait Moulding done to order. All kinds of work constantly on hand. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
my24:m3m

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry streets,

Orders promptly attended to. apl4:m8

HEADQUARTERS

FOR THE FOURTH.

FIREWORKS.

Of all descriptions, at

GEORGE SCHLEIN'S,

No. 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

P. H. M'CUIRE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET, above Smithfield, opposite Dr. Clark's Methodist Church. ICE CREAM, SODA WATERS, FANCY CAKES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY &c.
Parties and private families supplied at short notice and reasonable terms.
je26:m

LEMON SYRUP.

THE PLACE TO GET

PURE LEMON SYRUP,

Manufactured from the Juice of Lemon, is at

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.

Are now construc ing a Railroad from OMAHA, NEBRASKA, westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making, with its connections, an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

At Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BONNETS, HATS,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

A New Stock at Low Prices,

OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 & 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.

HOOP SKIRTS,

A GOOD STOCK OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

GLOVES, MITS, HOSIERY,

Lace Handkerchiefs, &c.,

A FULL LINE AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

WHITE MARSEILLES,

Pink, Buff and Blue Percales,

Grograin Silks,

Drab Alpacas,

All Wool Delaines, &c.,

A FRESH STOCK OPENED TO-DAY, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

je22

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Pointed Trimming Ribbons;
Plain Trimming Ribbons, all shades;
Jet and Crystal Gimps and Fringes;
Colored Ball Trimmings;
White Cotton and Ball Fringes;
A full line of Alexandre's Kid Gloves;
Lisle, Oxford, Neapolitan, Silk and Kid Finish Gloves;
Lisle and Cotton Lace Hose;
Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Hosiery;
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols;
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods &c.;
Duplex Reception Skirt;
Corsets, Belting and Buckles;
Palm, Linen and Silk Fans;
Gauze Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children;
Bead Collars & Belts, something new;

And a large stock of NOTIONS, of all kinds, at low Prices: Call and examine.

77 and 79 Market Street.

my23:mwf

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

OPEN

Monday, June 17th,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS, SHAWLS,

Cassimeres and Cloths,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES!

S. C. HESS,

No. 100 Ohio Street,

(Corner of Ohio and Commons,)

ALLEGHENY.

je19:mwf

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

An elegant assorment of

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

SPRING SHADES OF

THE BEST KID GLOVES.

"STAR" SHIRTS.

BEST PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"88" Kid Glove, at $1.10 per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

myl

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street

Have just opened a new stock of goods at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

GRANDIE LAWNS, for 25c. worth 50.
Do. do. 31c. worth 50.
FRENCH LAWNS, for 25c. worth 50.
GRENADINES, for 37½c. worth 75.
GINGHAMS, for 12½c. worth 25.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, for 12½c. worth 20.
WHITE NAINSOOK, WHITE SWISS;
FRENCH MUSLS, WHITE P. K. 'S;
P. AID MUSLINS, WHITE FLANNELS;
LINEN LAWNS, IRISH LINENS.

THIS IS THE BEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS,

IN THE CITY,

Remember the place, 87 MARKET STREET.

je22:mwf20

NEW GOODS!

ARRIVING DAILY, AT

W. H. MILLER'S,

No. 64 Market Street.

Embroideries, Laces,
Trimmings, Hosiery,
Parasols, Fans, Hoop Skirts,
Corsets, Notions,
Hats, Bonnets,
Flowers, Ribbons,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Satchels, Wallets, Portmonnaies, &c.

No. 64 MARKET ST., opposite J. W. Barker's.

je21:mwf20

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NOW IN STOCK,

AT

EATON'S.

A Large Assortment of

White Marseilles;
Buff and White Brilliants;
Undressed Cambric;
Striped and Barred Jaconet;
Do. do. Nainsook;
Bishops Lawn, Indian Mull;
Bird Eye Linen, Dimity;
Irish Linens;
Corded Skirting Muslin;
Shirred Muslin;

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

je26:mwf

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS.

Jet Bead and Bugle Gimps and Fringes.
Crystal Bead Gimps and Drop Trimmings.
Jet and Crystal Ornaments.
Fancy Silk and Jet Drop Buttons.
Fine Assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
English Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Elegant Assortment Real Point and Applique Laces and Handkerchiefs.

FULL LINE ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES

The Jobbing Trade will find a complete stock of the above goods in our Wholesale Department, together with a great variety of

Fancy Goods & Notions Generally,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

my23:mw20

DENNISON & HECKERT,

No. 27 Fifth Street,

ARE SELLING

KID GLOVES for.....$1.00.
KID GLOVES, only.....1.00.
KID GLOVES, only.....1.00.

STRAW HATS for.....25c.
STRAW HATS for.....45c.

FINER STRAW HATS for.....50c.
FINER STRAW HATS for.....75c.

LADIES' HOSE, 15c. per pair, or two pair for 25 cents.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., 90c., and $1.00.

DENNISON & HECKERT.

je28:

AUCTION SALES.

COUNTRY HOMES AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Robinson town-ship, on THURSDAY, July 11th, 1867, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., upwards of FIFTY DESIRABLE LOTS, de irable for country homes or for gardening purposes, like-wise consisting of Thirty acres, divided in o eighteen lots, ranging from one to three acres each. These lots are situated on Chartiers creek, two-and-one-half miles from the city, in a fertile and sanubrious valley, and but a short distance from the romantic spot known as McKee's Rocks. They are accessible from the city by the Woods' Run Passenger Railroad, and Ferry to McKee's Rocks, and by the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad, as well as by the Chartiers & Robinson Township Turnpike.

The position is one of the most healthful and beautiful in the country, and being but a short distance from the city, is especially adapted for obtaining a country home or garden spot in a very rare one.

Any person wishing to see the property before the sale, can do so by calling on the subscriber, near the premises, in Chartiers township.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest from date of sale. Deed at cost.

JAS. McELROY.

MATTHEW HARBISON, Auctioneer.

je20:mwf3:ts

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned, assignee of JAMES R. LINDSAY, will sell at public auction, on

MONDAY, the 8th Day of July, 1867,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouse, No. 118 FIRST STREET, Pittsburgh, the following personal property:

The stock of goods in said Warehouse consisting of Blacksmith's Tools, Picks, Mattocks, Hatchet, Grub Hoes, Crow Bars, &c.

And will also sell at public sale, on the premises, in Allegheny City, at No. 177 JACKSON street, on the day aforesaid, at 2 o'clock p. m., the stock of Iron and Steel, and a large quantity of partially manufactured goods, to wit: Blacksmith's Tools, Hatchets, Grub Hoes, &c., &c. Also, one Horse, Harness, and two Wagons, and the Manufacturing generally of the said James R. Lindsay, in and about the Bellows Factory and Forge, at Jackson street aforesaid, together with the Bellows Factory and Forge, and the Machinery and Fixtures contained therein; Dry Kiln, Stable and Real Estate, having a front around about 78 feet front on Jackson street and extending back 150 feet to Ledlie street, preserving the width of 78 feet for a distance of 90 feet back, and a width of 38 feet the residue of the distance to Ledlie street.

Terms made known at sale.

je22:td10 ROBERT MOODY, Assignee.

LARGE BUILDING LOTS AT WOODS RUN AT AUCTION.—There will be sold on the premises, on MONDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock, FIFTEEN LOTS, on the late Sheriff Lecky's estate, at Woods Run, including the old family residence, a brick dwelling of ten rooms. The Lots run from ¼ to 1 acres each, are most delightfully located, easily accessible by good roads, are highly improved, have abundant fruits, and commandy very fine views of the city, river, and surrounding country. Especial attention is invited to these exceedingly desirable Lots. Train leaves Allegheny depot at 9 o'clock. Terms—One-fifth cash, balance within ten years.

je26 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

210 Smithfield St., opposite Post Office.

Day and evening sales on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Straw Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Gents' furnishing Goods, Hats, Notions, &c., Private sales on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Special attention to furniture sales. Real Estate sold on margin and sold on commission.

J. W. BREEN & CO.,

ap21:mwf3:ts Auctioneers.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP has been entered into, to commence from the 10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1867, and to continue to JUNE 30TH, 1870, between EMIL SCHALK, of the City of Pittsburgh, and CHARLES LENNIG, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, the business to be that of dealing in and the refining of Petroleum, Coal or Shale Oils, and the disposal, in exhaustive use, of the articles used in the refining process, either by sale or further manufacture; to be conducted in the name of EMIL SCHALK, the General Partner, in the City of Pittsburgh. CHARLES LENNIG is the Special Partner, who has contributed thereto the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash.

EMIL SCHALK, General Partner.
CHARLES LENNIG, Special Partner.

Pittsburgh, June 10th, 1867.

Before me, A. S. NICHOLSON, an Alderman of the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, personally appeared EMIL SCHALK, and made affirmation that CHARLES LENNIG was a Special Partner contributed in cash the sum of $50,000 to the Partnership Capital of which he, the said EMIL SCHALK, is the General Partner.

Pittsburgh, June 11th, 1867. [el5:n74

WALL PAPER!

AT REDUCED PRICES!

TO SUIT THE TIMES!

At No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

je4

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron, Light Iron,

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON,

ROPE, &C.

Corner Anderson Street and River Avenue, Allegheny City.

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods kept subject to the owner twelve months. my13:mf3

NEW STORE.

H. W. HORBACH,

Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery,

ICE CREAM SALOON, and LADIES' ORDINARY.

209 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Seventh and Liberty. my27:mf60

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

152 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

At EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. je18:n

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c. done in all styles.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—A very large stock of KNAKE & CO.'S PIANOS, HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and PRINCES' AUTOMATIC ORGANS, At BLUME'S MUSIC STORE, No. 43 FIFTH STREET.

my18

TRANSPARENT BLUE OIL CLOTH, for Store Window Shades. A superior article just received at the Oil Cloth Warehouse, 56 and 58 St. Clair street.

je12 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

LETTER LISTS.

Published by Authority.

List of Uncalled For Letters Remaining in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Postoffices, June 29th, 1867.

PITTSBURGH.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A
Aken Thos
Alirk D R
Alden, March & Co
Allen D S H
Anderson
Anderson Jas
Arthur, James & Co
Baer Dr Jacob
Banks H C
Baker Wm.
Batthman A
Baines E
Baumann Alex
Barr S
Barker Murry
Barker W H
Bell A
Beattie T H 2
Berger E M
Beck Wash
Bemiss J C
Berger Geo W
Biggerstaff J W
Bond James
Boyd F
Bowman Geo
Boice Alex
Brooks S
Brown H W
Brown Dr J W
Bradley N C
Boyce A
Brentana A
Br nin Hugh
Barnes Wm
Burns W H
Burner F M 2
Burgord John
Bride John N
Bubbett J K
Buckwald P W
Bodnea Wm
C
Cageon C
Carney Martin
Carroll John
Carroll Jacks'n
Cartrigas W M 2
Chinecu Julius
Charles Sam'l
Cohen A
Clash H
Cleary James
Collins W L
Coile John
Conkley Thos
Conell S
Clark & McGonigle 2
Clark James R
Conard A
Conklin J F
Cantrigg Jos
Cox O E
Cox E O J
Crumey Pat
Crawford J W
Crawford John
Crumley Wm
Croll Frank
D
Davis J M
Davis Jno
Davis C W
Deff C
Dunning J B
Dinny C B
Dean C B 2
Doepell
Dougherty H
Donahue C
Du an M
Donnelly T P
Donaldson R F
Dunn Arthur
Dunlavey S
Duncan J T 2
E
Edmund Wm
Ely & Co S C
Evans & Co E J
Evans D
F
Fellows H C
Fle. er Wm H
Figley Wm
Finch J
F ley Ambrose
Forsythe & Co S
Forney Jacob
G
Gaffaes Jos
Gardner Jno
Garrow
Garrett David
Genallin P
Gillespie P T
Gill Robt
Glenn A D
Goddard S H
Godard Jos
Golberg A
Graff Geo S
Gray W B
Gray A
Grandan Jno
Greatrake C L 2
Grist S H
Gribbie R 2
Gruter Wm
Gump S A
H
Hall J
Hall J d
Hamil Gregor
Hanna K
Haines Thos
Harrison J E
Hart Thos
Harlman H A C
Harlman Jno
Harrigan F M
Harvey F H
Hewett R
Helm W
Heine Steven
Hen Stephen
Hill B
Hoffman John
Holt Wm
Hodgen F W
Holmes M
Howes Rufus
Howard Jos
Howard Joe
Horbock John
Horney David
Humphrey Jno
Hughes Ed
I
Irwin Harlay
J
Jackson Thos
Jamison Jno
Jones Albert
Jones J E
Johnson Jas
Johnson E M
K
Kane A H
Kyle W
Keller Peter
Kier Thos O
Kerr Wm D
Keagan Jas
Kearns E T
Keighley B
Kennedy Owen
Kennedy Rev
Kerr Jas B
Kerr Augustus
Kis H Leonard
Killins Jas
Koose W S
Kiernan Park
Kirlin Thos
Kisk M
Kyle W T
L
Lacy L
Lawson R J
Lang Pat
Lang Hall
Laughlin Jos
Lawler James
Leard Wm H
Lewis John
Lewis W P
Lea C W
Leadbeater Ed
Leslie W
Levi & Mindil
Levi & Co M
Leahy Pat
Lindsey C V
Liser A
Livsey M A
Livingston E S
Logen Jas
M
Mahlon John
Mackey J J
Mohr M
Manhatt Ltd
Mathews J G
Marquette JGH
Marshall Ed
Marshall & Co W
Miller J W
Miller Cyrus
Miller John
Miller Wm A
Miller T M
Mullen F Jno J
Morgan & Co B
Moser D
Moody J H
Morse, Fraser & Co
Morgan M
Moore Lt B F
Moore Talvis
Moore Robt
Morrison I N
Murray Jas
Mc
McCaskey R H
McCall Billy
McCarty D
McCarthy Jno
McCollough C B
McCosh F H
McDonalds Geo
Mcelwaine W C
McFarian W
McGrath R
Mcneee H
McKeiver J E
McLee Thos
McMan is B
N
Nelson Rev Dr
Nathan Chas
Nason Cal W
Noon Michael
Norton W
North N W
O
Overholtz A & H
Owens G C P
Overend H
O'Brien J F
O'Brien N
LADIES' LIST.

[As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A
Aldridge Miss
Allen n J Miss
Anawalt E D
Andrews Betty
Atell Hannah
Atwood Marian
Aster Lizzie
B
Baker Sadie
Baird M A
Barnes Mrs
Bayne Dalia
Britton M J
Bryant Eliza A
Brown Jennie
Burr M C
C
Carns Anna
Carlton Anna
Case F S
Cleveland E A
Cooper M J
Coo ins
Cormer Louise
Craven Ursula
Crow M (for'n)
D
Donnlaton B
Devlin M E
Devlin J Miss
Devlin Mrs
Dole Rila
Dodson Sarah
Dunn Lucy V O
Dawn Julia
E
Ebbert Mrs
Ellis Lizzie S
Evans Mrs
Evans Mary
F
Fasion Charlot
Foster Kate B
G
Gallaher Anu
Gillespie Jen'e
Graham Amelia
H
Harkins J E Mrs
Hendrickson Mary J
Johnston C Mrs
Jones Jane E
K
Kain Margaret
Keenan Ann
Kelso Mary
Kelsey Cath
Kerr Aggie
L
Lane M A
Leech H J (for)
Lewis Julia C
Little Macy A
Little Margt G
Lockhart S E 2
Lombard C A
Loughry C A
Lyons Mary J
M
Morris Jane J 2
Morton Sarah J
Murphy Mary J
J. H. McCLELLAND, Postmaster.

ALLEGHENY LETTER LIST.

[As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A
Adams Annie 2
Allegro Geo
Achelies A
Allen Harry
Alsip Harriet
Alexander J X
Alston Jos H
Arnold Thos
Appiegate M J
Atkinson Wm
Alexander & Co
B
Bell Andrew
Brunson Jas
Boone Adv
Berringer C
Blythe Chas
Bryan George
Barker S
Barker Murry
Boyden Thos
Bond W S
Black Wm S
Blunie Wm
Bruce Robert H
Bloomfield M
C
Crea Eliza J
Charles A
Calhoun C A
Carlysle C H
Carrol Edwd C
Crawford Hart
Coy Charles
Cursley Dr S S
Carson Jas A
Condron Jno H
Coyode John S 2
Childs Mollie A
Castin Wilberta
Camobell
Crocks Robt
D
Decmer J A
Del ley Samuel
Davis George
Dudley Chas
Duval Cathere
Dandy A
Dedman Wilfie
E
Ellis John
Ewing Jos
Eyser John
Exline Amanda
F
Frew Jr
Ferguson D
Freemont John
Faber Jose
Fisher Isadore
Flat Geo
Forrester Blair
Freestone Wm
G
Guy Jas
Grant G W
Green Chas
Gibney Annie
Griffin Ann
Gant Matthew
Gear Wm R
H
Hamil Wm
Hodges Mattie
Henson John
Huston Samuel
Hegenbotomi
Hester Geo
Holmes Emma
Hearn Chas S
Hartman Barb
Hays Abraham
Hays Margaret
J
Johnson W E
Johnson Wile's
Johnston Wm
Jones Wm Jno
Jamison Jona
Johnson J H 2
Jackson Susan
Jaffe Cath L
Jones J o M
K
Kay Jas
Keiffer J F
Kimball G W
Kohlenc'amp
Kane Della
L
Lindsey Wm
Linhard J F
Locke Jno J
Lyon Sallie
Lampus Chas
Lakes W F
Love & Bros
M
Muller L
Miller & Barnes
Mackey Annie
Malleth And
Moore R F
Mod Christ
Marsa D E
Mc Elhenny
Moore Hugh
Marien S M Rev
Merrion S L
Magraw Jno
May Jas
Molvin Jno
Moon M A
Mitchell Vinie
Mayboland W K
Martin P F
Mohr Rosa
Mc
McConnell Geo
Mcdonald W K
McCormick W L
McFarland A
McAuley N S
McKeenan M F
McDonald M
McKee Jas F
McCoy Jacob F
McKee J A
McKee Annie
N
Oliver Ann
Oberlary Jno
HUGH McKELVY, P. M.

THE COURTS

Court of Quarter Sessions.

[Fourth Week.]

This Court met Friday at ten o'clock, Hon. Thomas Mellon on the bench, Col. L. B. Duff, District Attorney.

THE OIL FALSE PRETENSE CASE.

The trial of William Hays, for obtaining one hundred dollars from Mrs. Agnes Canley, under false representations, by which she claimed to have been induced to invest that amount in the Granite Oil Company, was resumed. The evidence having been concluded, General F. H. Collier, for the defense, first addressed the jury. Col. only asked that the law be fairly applied, and if this were done he had no fear for the result. One proposition he thought could not be controverted, viz: that the law of false pretence could not be applied for the collection of debts. [A fact which, if impressed upon some of our "court and jury" magistrates could not fail of being productive of less litigation as to "obtaining boarding under false pretence," "larceny as bailee," &c.] General Collier contended that, under all the evidences offered by the prosecution the false pretense was not established. On the contrary, it was a fair deduction that Mrs. Canley was anxious to invest in the oil business, and that Mr. Hays accommodated her by securing her $100 worth of stock. Mr. Hays himself had invested, and made some remark about favorable news he had received from the company's well, in the hearing and presence of Mrs. Canley, whereupon she became solicitous to buy. Finally importunate, and the result was the transaction which was the subject of indictment. As to the design to "cheat and defraud," Gen. C. could not discover any basis on which to found the allegation. By acting as Mrs. Canley's agent, in securing her one hundred dollars worth of stock, no advantage would accrue to him, and Mrs. Canley regarded his so doing the performance of a friendly act. He did not sell to her any stock, but procured her one hundred shares in the same company in which he himself had two hundred shares and had paid for at the same rate ($1 per share) at which he secured Mrs. Canley's stock. About the time of the transaction, in the summer of 1865, the oil excitement was high, and hundreds invested thousands of dollars in the vain hope of realizing fortunes, and Mrs. Canley, the prosecutrix, as well as Mr. Hays, the defendant, were of the number who hoped to realize, carried away by the speculative panic. General Collier, with much force, his argument that the defendant had acted as the agent of the prosecutrix, in the investment in which they then became mutually interested, each looking to the extent of their confidence, measured by the amount of money they had invested. The jury could not believe that deception had been practised with intent to cheat and defraud.

W. G. Moreland, Esq., for the prosecution, recapitulated the conversations which took place between Mrs. Canley and Mr. Hays. The first was when the latter, just from the oil well, went into his office, where his daughter was playing on a piano, and requested that the tune "Patrick's Day" be played, as he had good news from the well. Mrs. C., although addressed directly, became inquisitive, and was informed that a ton or a few barrels of oil had been struck, defendant saying he had a telegram to that effect, in a subsequent conversation Mrs. C. was desirous of making inquiry of an officer of the oil company, but was told by Mr. Hays that it was not necessary, that he would not deceive her, that he was a Director and Stockholder, and through his influence could secure her the stock she desired. It turned out that the representations made were false—the engineer had not been called to make good the assertion of Mr. Hays about the oil well. Mr. M. believed a case of false pretence had been made out. The other counsel had said, with a flourish, that Mr. Hays had nothing to gain in the matter. The very certificates issued by the Granite Oil Company were lies on their faces. At the very time of this transaction, the Granite Oil Company, of which defendant was a director, had no corporate existence, and at a people had been flooded by being persuaded to invest in it, the name had been changed to the "Gen. Grant Oil Company," a charter having been obtained under that name. The Granite Oil Company, with a working capital of $20,000, was a myth. The secretary and Treasurer said seven, eight, nine or ten thousand dollars might have been paid in, but he would not risk to say to the extent of the par value, $50,000. With the knowledge of this in the defendant, he induced Mrs. Canley, a sewing woman, to invest her hard earnings. It had been said that Mr. Hays was honest and upright, having been so regarded in this community for a period of upwards of thirty years. His character had not been assailed. There were men in the community who would scorn to put their hand in another's pocket to steal, and who regard with horror the professional thief. Yet there were men, in high standing, in the grocery business, who put sand in sugar, water in vinegar and molasses, and there were also men who, in the oil excitement, did things which would not stand the scrutiny of a discriminating public. The representations made the jury must believe were false, known to be so by the defendant, and if so the design obviously was to induce the prosecutrix to part with her money and invest in the oil company, this to be cheated and defrauded.

Judge Mellon said the act of assembly provided that any person who by *false* pretence obtained money or other personal property from another, with intent to cheat and defraud, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and this was the law applicable to the case. Taking a general view of the circumstances, the jury would decide whether the defendant's conduct was consistent with innocence. It was certainly unfortunate that Mrs. Canley lost her hard earnings in the manner stated, but this should not have undue weight in determining the case. Jury out at adjournment.

FALSE PRETENSE—LARCENY AS BAILEE—NEITHER.

The next case taken up was a novel one. The information, taken by Alderman Lindsay, of the Sixth ward, sets forth "that the defendant, William Wesley, did obtain six chairs from deponent [Mary Beck,] to the value of ten dollars, and said defendant refused to return the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided," on which defendant was held in the sum of $500 to answer a charge of "obtaining goods under false pretense." The Grand Jury, having no clearer idea of the law than the magistrate, took upon themselves the privilege of returning a bill against Wesley for "larceny by bailee." Counsel for defense moved to quash the indictment, for the reason that a bill could not be found in accordance with the information in the case, and the defendant was therefore called to answer a charge of which he was not guilty, and for which he had not been arrested. The Court overruled the motion.

Mrs. Beck testified that she left the chairs at defendant's shop to be "done up." This was about the second week in April. Three weeks after she called, but they were not done. Defendant said he would finish them ready in a week, taking the number of witness' house. About five weeks elapsed when it appeared that defendant had sent the chairs to another place to be repaired. Finally she sent word to defendant to send the chairs home whether they were done or not. He did not send them, and she prosecuted him, and in the evening of the day on which the witness was before the grand jury the chairs were sent home.

In the consideration of the case, it thus appeared the Grand Jury had made quite as great a mistake as the alderman. Counsel for the prosecution thought the proper form of action in the case would have been trover and conversion, and asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which they did.

No other case was taken up, and the jurors in attendance were discharged. A new panel will be in attendance on Monday.

Resolutions of the Republican State Convention.

We have already furnished our readers with a synopsis of the following resolutions passed at Williamsport on Wednesday last, by the Republican State Convention:

"The Republicans of Pennsylvania, appealing again to the people, take pleasure in recalling the repeated occasions on which the voters of the Commonwealth have sustained and ratified their candidates and principles, and strongly impressed with the importance of the issues involved at the ensuing election, make this declaration of their opinions and purposes:

"*First.* That in the name of a nation saved from treason, we demand a security against its repetition, by exacting from the vanquished such guarantees as will make treason so odious as to be forever impossible.

"*Second.* That, as in the past we cordially justified the administration of Abraham Lincoln in all necessary acts for suppressing the rebellion, we record it as our judgment that the administration of Andrew Johnson has been chiefly faithless because it has failed to try to the full extent of law the organic statute law the great principles which the war has settled, and without whose adoption peace is but a delusion and a snare.

"*Third.* That in completion of the task of reconstruction so firmly as to be perpetual, it is indispensable that traitors should be held field shall not find a sanctuary in the courts; that the law shall not be tortured to justify or palliate the crimes of which our country has suffered; and that it be declared by the courts that no disturbing and humiliating doubts may cover the men who shall accomplish it, whether in their capacity of statesmen or of capitalists, and to the generation in which it shall be consummated.

"*Fourth.* That this Convention, speaking for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, unreservedly indorse the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress as based upon sound principles, essentially wise and just, and recognising an early loyal and permanent restoration of the rebel States to their share in the government of the Union; that we denounce and condemn the efforts of President Johnson through his pliant Attorney General, and a majority of the Cabinet, to evade those laws, by interfering to defeat them, and prevent their enforcement in the spirit in which they were enacted; and that we hail with satisfaction the action of Congress in refusing to be made the instruments, in the startling and truthful words of the former, in opening, under Presidential dictation, a broad and unmanly road to perjury and fraud to travel on in pursuit of the coveted repossession of political power in the rebel States, and that this convention confidently expect that Gen. Grant will vindicate his past record by cordially sustaining Congress in their patriotic efforts to execute the law.

"*Sixth.* That President Johnson further merits our condemnation for his reckless pardons and attempted restoration to political rights of many of the chief conspirators against the Union; and that, especially, his persistent efforts to consummate the release of Jefferson Davis without question for the crimes, were a reproach to the administration of justice, and an insult to the whole people of the nation.

"*Seventh.* That, warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of a majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again by unjust decisions declare void the laws essential to the nation, nor imperil the safety of the public securities, nor impair the operation of the industry, pension and tax laws which were required by the people, nor in any way thwart the measures which were essential to the public protection; but that on the contrary it may become and remain a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age, the bulwark of public faith, and an impartial and fearless exponent of the equal rights of man.

"*Eighth.* That protection being a cardinal feature of the Republican creed, we trust that such legislation will be secured at the earliest period as will afford adequate protection to American industry.

"*Ninth.* That, in conformity with the pledges given last fall by both candidates for Governor, we now demand the enactment of a Railroad law, by which the enterprise of our people may be stimulated and the resources of the Commonwealth developed.

"*Tenth.* That in Governor John W. Geary, we recognize an honest and courageous public servant, who in the chair of State is adding freshness to laurels gallantly won in the war.

"*Eleventh.* That the gratitude of the people to the soldiers and sailors whose bravery and valor threw back a savage invader of a nation, should have repeated and emphatic expression, and that we heartily disapprove and condemn the course of the the Secretary of the Treasury in postponing the just claims of our brave defenders upon the bounty of the Government awarded to them by the National Congress.

"*Twelfth.* That in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny county, we present to the people of Pennsylvania an eminent jurist, one in every way well qualified for the faithful discharge of the responsible duties of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court; an able lawyer, impartial prompt, and thorough as a Judge, honest, upright, without suspicion as a man; and loyal and unwavering in his devotion to the cause of his country as a patriot."

College Commencement at New Wilmington, Pa.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In these rushing days of business, we are liable to overlook in some measure, the educational interests of the country. The commencement exercises of Westminster College have just been concluded. The college is located in the pleasant village of New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa., near the line of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. There were in attendance during the term, nearly two hundred students—one third of them females. The corps of teachers is complete, except the Presidency. Rev. R. Audley Brown, D. D., member of the State Senate, from New Castle, has been elected and will probably accept. The following appointments were delivered on Sabbath evening by Rev. S. C. Vincent, D. D., Vice President. On Monday evening, the society of Inquiry was addressed by Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., of Philadelphia. The subject was "Truth." There are four Literary Societies—two of gentlemen and two of ladies—connected with the institution. They each have a very neatly furnished Hall and an excellent Library. The Rev. Mr. Cooper's address to these societies was delivered on Tuesday afternoon, by Rev. J. W. McFarland—his theme was "Your mission." In the evening the valedictorians to the societies, and their responses were delivered, accompanied by fine music. Wednesday evening the Alumni were addressed by Rev. Mellenead, of Xenia, Ohio,—her subject—"Power of Growth." All these performances were well attended by large, intelligent, and appreciative audiences. The graduating classes were greeted with frequent applause, and at the close of each the platform was covered with bouquets of boquets. The commencement supper was attended by about two hundred persons. The supper was grand, and the toasts and responses interesting. A toast to the Board of Trustees was responded to by Rev. Joseph Presly, of Erie. One to the teachers, by Rev. Dr. Vincent, D. D. One to the Alumni, by Rev. Barnes. One to the ladies of New Wilmington, by Rev. McElree. One to the Keystone State, by R. Killpatrick, a member of the late State Senate. One to our Whole United Country, by Rev. J. W. McFarland. One to the Freedom of Speech and Freedom of the Press, by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D. At one o'clock in the morning the Alumni separated, singing Auld Lang Syne, and the benediction by Rev. Colton. I Clark.

On Thursday there was an immense audience, and the graduates delivered their respective performances in the beautiful grove near the College. Altogether it was a very pleasant and we trust profitable occasion.

REPORTER.

Hob Nail and Base Ball Shoes.—Shoes for work and shoes for play. Everything in the boot and shoe line, a large stock at reasonable prices, at the Emporium, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

FROM KANSAS.

Excursion Over the Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SALINA, KANSAS, June 14, 1867.

I am still here; but as it is a very good place to see and hear what is going on, to witness the vigorous workings of border life, I cannot say that I regret my involuntary detention. I am comfortably fixed at a respectable restaurant. We have a good table, clean and tidy chambers, and pleasant and intelligent company. I tried the Goddard House about thirty-six hours, but that was plenty.

The "smoky" continued to rise until Thursday morning, when it began slowly to recede. Between this and Junction City some two or three culverts and a little trestle work were damaged, and as the river has been up so long it was impossible to make any repairs, and hence the long delay. But for the water, a few hours would suffice to put the road in running order. I think the Company will now raise the road bed in a few places between Junction City and this town. Above this it is all right, and below Junction City the trains have run regularly. The flood in the Solomon and Saline was, I am told, unprecedented. The Smoky Hill did not rise so high as in 1858.

To show how fast they do things here, I may mention that the Methodist society have erected a neat little meeting house from the foundation since I have been here, that is, this week, and expect to hold a quarterly meeting in it on Sunday next. In one of my letters from this place, I believe I said there were no church edifices. Now there is one. Of course it is not entirely finished.

The weather is quite warm. Day before yesterday the thermometer rose to 80 deg. Yesterday it rose to 90 deg., and to-day to 96 deg., and to-day it is equally high; but the fine, fresh invigorating breeze prevents it from being oppressive.

Yesterday two of our friends of the excursion, Hon. J. L. Thomas, M. C. of Maryland, and E. D. Kennedy, Esq., of Pittsburgh, came down here—having left the party going to Fond Creek—and are now water-bound like myself. They went as far as Big Creek, fifty miles beyond Ellsworth. They represent it as still better country there than that around Fort Harker and Ellsworth. The first day or two the party were drenched with rain, but had very fine weather afterwards. They had killed four buffaloes, one of which, a big bull, stood quite a while from the whole line before he succumbed. They left the rest of the party settled and commanded by General Hancock, well and in good spirits. We shall return down the Kansas together.

This morning I had an interesting conversation with a man of considerable intelligence, who has taken up a claim of five miles below, will cultivate it with the most improved of the great adrian axes which will accompany us all when we pass in the enterprises and the Commercial and Financial Gazetteer Company, and in the Managers and Bankers thereof, will, they hope, receive a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which the business of the line will be conducted, so that the interests of ticket-holders will most strictly watched and guarded. In fact, it is the desire of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of the shareholder shall justly claim, and scrupulously to avoid any and every thing which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest.

List of Prizes—Cash Prizes.

One cash prize at	$75,000	$75,000
One cash prize at	50,000	50,000
Two cash prizes at	25,000	50,000
Three cash prizes at	10,000	30,000
Four cash prizes at	5,000	20,000
Five cash prizes at	3,000	15,000
Eight cash prizes at	2,000	16,000
Ten cash prizes at	1,000	10,000
Twenty-five cash prizes at	500	12,500
Fifty cash prizes at	300	15,000
Seventy-five cash prizes at	200	15,000
One hundred and forty cash prizes at	100	14,000
One hundred and seventy-five cash prizes at	50	8,750
Two hundred cash prizes at	10	1,750
	5	1,000
894 cash prizes amounting to		$350,000

PIANOS

33 Steinway's Grand and 7 Octave		
30 Chickering's do do		92,000
20 Melodeons		
SEWING MACHINES.		
332 of Wheeler & Wilson's

AND INQUEST.

Presentment—Incompetency and Cupidity of Magistrates—Increase of Crime—The Liquor License Law and its Enforcement—Concentration—The Diseased Poor—Expenditure—County Jail condemned—Court House No Better than the Jail—Report of Grand Jury—Dismissal of Petit Jurors.

To the Hon. the Judges of the court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, &c.

The Grand Inquest respectfully make the following presentment on the subjects of public interest to which our attention has been led in the performance of our duties:

CUPIDITY OF MAGISTRATES.

We find serious defect in the administration of the laws, arising from the incompetency or cupidity of persons to whom the preliminary processes are entrusted. Magistrates and others encourage litigation, which it is manifestly their duty to repress. Family and neighborhood quarrels are fostered into law suits for the sake of fees, and the ignorant, or malicious, are encouraged to make criminal charges, where civil remedies only, if any, are attainable. When the parties are able to pay the costs, in many such cases the defendants are admitted to bail, and the matter is no more heard of. In others, the magistrate, finding the parties too poor to pay, sends the prosecutor up to consume the time of the Grand Jury and the Court, to the still greater detriment of his victim. Sometimes the result is, that the unwilling and innocent prosecutor is committed to jail in default of costs, and is made to suffer a heavier penalty than the law would have given to the defendant if found guilty. An indigent creditor consults a magistrate as to how he can recover a small sum due from an absolutely worthless debtor, and is advised to prefer the charge of "Larceny as Bailee," or "False Pretence." We cannot too strongly denounce these practices, and we would suggest that a change in the existing law, so as to allow the Grand Jury to put the facts on the magistrate in such cases would go far to remedy the evil. We urge also the duty of greater care in the selection of those upon whom the administration of the laws is entrusted.

SOURCES OF CRIME.

We have been impressed with the truth, as charged by the Court, that "there is one cause of criminality more prolific than all others"—the use of intoxicating drinks."

Not only crime, but also much of the petty litigation which consumes the time of the Courts, at great expense to the county, can be traced more or less directly to the same origin.

Of the three hundred and eighty-two bills of indictment acted on by the Grand Jury during the present session, by far the largest proportion come under this class. A still more striking fact, as to the effect of the evil, is found in a statement of His Honor Mayor McCarthy, made by request of the Jury, "that from the 23d day of March to the 23d day of June, 1867, there have been before the mayor three hundred and sixty cases having their foundation in the imprudent use of intoxicating drinks." This fearful report points to the inevitable conclusion, either that the Law Regulating the Sale of Intoxicating drinks are inadequate, or that the fault lies with the conservators of the Law. Passing over the former as not to be the radical error of the law—in that it "regulates" instead of prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of the poison, we are forced to the conclusion that the resulting evils arise from the non-enforcement of the regulations.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC—ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

As the present term fifty-four persons have been indicted for selling without license, and but fifteen for selling on Sunday. Of those charged with selling on Sunday, a majority are colored. There are in the county at present seven hundred and twenty-two licensed houses. By these the number is greatly increased. Why is it that so few of the licensed houses are indicted for the Sunday liquor selling. The large number of intoxicated persons to be seen in the city streets on Sunday, shows that it cannot be for the reason that the offence is not committed. Prosecutions against licensed houses for selling to intoxicated persons, or minors, are still more rare, and yet the number of arrests for drunkenness show that a large number of the persons arrested are almost habitual drunkards. A witness has been among the first at a slaughter house, at one time, five or six of these "lushy chunk calves," which had been taken from their mothers for market. That the community may be protected in the future from such infamous wrongs against the public health and morals, we recommend to the authorities of the cities and boroughs the immediate appointment of capable inspectors, whose duty it shall be to examine all meats exposed to sale, with power to take away, and destroy, whatever shall seem to be damaged or unfit for human food, and to report to the courts delinquents for the violation of their trust. If the action of the jury in this matter shall result in the correction of the wrong complained of, and those of all good citizens shall be due to the editor and reporter of the *Commercial* for its exposure, and the prompt energy of the present District Attorney in bringing the offenders to justice.

THE CONSOLIDATION QUESTION.

We are informed that the Grand Jury of the December term, 1866, recommended at some length the project of consolidating the several city wards, and parts of townships; which already, in fact, make up the aggregate of population, industry and wealth of Pittsburgh, into a single municipality. Without entering at large upon the many important reasons which lead us to the same conclusion, we heartily concur in the recommendation. The objections to be urged against it, and which have not been encountered in the former presentment, we may mention: the facilities a common government would afford for a single perfect system of inspection of meats, and general management of markets, than can be attained under the present multiplicity of authorities, and the great saving of a police force which would then be under the same jurisdiction over whole districts, and a central controlling power over all the points of the disturbers.

THE NEW COUNTY BUILDINGS.

We have examined with the utmost care all the plans and specifications submitted by the several architects for the new buildings of the county, and have unanimously agreed upon the plan of [illegible] as the most convenient and economical for the purpose, and we recommend the disposition

economy would be subserved by the erection of the buildings on a more liberal scale of expenditure, to adapt them to the future needs of the growing county of Allegheny. The difference in cost, between stone and brick, is hardly sufficient to justify the marring of the uniformity of the county buildings by the use of the latter material in the new structure.

THE COUNTY JAIL CONDEMNED.

The County Jail, which we visited, is susceptible of improvement in important particulars. The general interior is gloomy and repulsive for lack of paint or whitewash, and filled with foul vapors. The interior of the cells is newly whitewashed, giving an appearance of cleanliness, which only corresponds with the brown bed sacks, and bad odors, inseparable from the defective ventilation, too numerous inmates, and the bad construction of the sinks. The cells are 9½ ft. and 10 feet long by 7 wide and 10 high, with an opening to the outside air 24 inches long and 4 inches wide. There is no grating to the doors. The furniture of each cell is a single iron bedstead with two bed sacks and the coverlid. In most of the cells there are two, and in some five prisoners, who are required to be confined under lock and key twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours. During two hours the doors are opened and the prisoners have access to the hallway which surrounds the dismal hall. These arrangements may be justly fitted for the confinement of the worst criminals, but when we reflect that many inmates of the jail are there for trivial offences, and in some cases no offence against the laws, they seem to us barbarous. Lads, arrested on venial charges, become the cell comrades of felons, and young women in default of costs or ball in petty cases of assault, are thrust into cells with rogues, harlots, and drunkards. Some pendant is found guilty. An indigent creditor consults a magistrate as to how he can recover a small sum due from an absolutely worthless debtor, and is advised to prefer the charge of "Larceny as Bailee," or "False Pretence." We cannot too strongly denounce these practices, and we would suggest that a change in the existing law, so as to allow the Grand Jury to put the facts on the magistrate in such cases would go far to remedy the evil. We urge also the duty of greater care in the selection of those upon whom the administration of the laws is entrusted.

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THE LICENSE BOARD.

The removal of the licensing power from the Court, overburthened already with judicial labors, was doubtless a necessary measure—but we are by no means sure—as far at least as the cities and boroughs are concerned—that the power is vested in the proper tribunal. We append a tabular statement showing the number of licensed houses in the county, and their localities, of which the following is a recapitulation:

	Tav-ns	E. H.	O. G.	Total
Pittsburgh. 207	60	68		335
Allegheny.... 64	40	10		114
Boroughs..... 71	55	18		144
Townships. 133	50	1		184
Totals..... 469	155	98		722

Total number of applications since December, 1866..... 757

Number refused..... 35

The increase to the 21st inst. was about 100 over last year, and the list of applications yet to be added is understood to be large.

[The Grand Jury in showing the number of applications to *sell* liquors *refused* during the year ending June 21st, 1867, have omitted an error by which the difference between the number of licenses granted during the year from the number of applications granted in the last six months only over the time since last December, or the present year. The number refused during the latter period we are informed, amount to between two and three hundred.—Ed.]

TOO MANY DRINKING PLACES.

We do not believe that it is necessary for the public accommodation," in any right use of the word, to have five hundred and sixty-one places for the sale of intoxicating drinks in the two cities and boroughs of Allegheny, and we believe the number bid fair to exceed it largely, and unless the law interposes to prevent, will continue to increase in a greater ratio than the increase in population.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

The remedy we suggest is to procure legislative enactment limiting absolutely the number of houses of all kinds to be licensed, say to four or five hundred; and in increasing the license fee in proportion as the number of houses is reduced. A Board appointed by the Court should allot to each ward or district the number of licenses to be granted for each, and the aggregate sum to be charged to the whole. A committee of three judicious citizens in each district should be appointed by the Court to select from the applicants in the respective districts those persons to whom the licence shall be granted.

In making this recommendation we assume that the fewer places there are for the sale of liquor the better it will be for the community, and that the number of houses will enable the licensed parties to pay, each, a higher sum for the privilege. The benefit to the morals and peace, as by the greater, and the risk and responsibility of the proprietor will be proportionably increased. The richness and profit of each license will depend much upon the strict maintenance of their aggregate monopoly of the business—consequently he will be the more willing to pay the sufficient sum to prevent the sale of liquors by any but themselves. The dumps allowed and encouraged to make more easy to be given under the eyes of the officers, and control of the law. The proprietors of hotels, and of the better class of eating houses will be willing to pay a still larger sum for the privilege of self interest, and, if it shall also meet the views of the friends of temperance and religion, there can be no difficulty in so regulating the law as to include them.

THE OBJECTION URGED—A FALLACY.

The objection will probably be urged itself that the wards of the city—we mean by wards as it the cities and boroughs were subdivided—will need more public accommodation than is here allowed. It is difficult to affect to each its just proportion. The objection is based upon the idea that hotels, or taverns, for the entertainment of travelers, must, of necessity, be also kept for the sale of intoxicating drinks. The people have been educated to this idea by the term, of the law of a hundred years—but it is no less a fallacy on that account, and the sooner the error is corrected the better. That there is no just difference between them is proven by the fact, that the largest number of the houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks have little or no accommodation for travelers. Cases to require by law that dram shops shall have accommodations for travelers, and that it proper proof will not be presented to have them. Then Houses regularly kept for the accommodation of travelers, and for such only, would be all sufficient for the wants of travelers.

THE BURNED HEAT MATTER.

The Attorney General's report has called the attention of the Grand Jury to certain articles in the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, commenting upon alleged abuses against the public health in the manner of keeping a yard of diseased cattle, hogs and sheep, and the sale of their meat in the markets. This yard, it seems, was the subject of investigation, and resulted in a special presentment to the Court. The investigation of the Jury, it appears, was not begun until after the city from western points, the stock are in the habit of being transported to the eastern cars, and feeble or sickly animals, exhausted on the journey, are frequently found dead and bruised beneath the feet of the stronger as to be unable to rise. They are dragged out upon the platform, and if they do not recover sufficiently to regain their journey, are sold to butchers for the market. Sometimes after being for days in a moaning condition, so low as to lose the use of a limb or so, they are taken away by night and appear in the meat market next morning. Crippled and bruised hogs, in large numbers, have been dressed and disposed of in the city markets. One person engaged in the nefarious business "subjected to the New York Market," during a short term, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty of these damaged carcasses per week. The balances of the sixty or forty hogs per day, which were unable to walk, were disposed of in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Cows on the eve of calving are often left behind in the cars or stables. A witness has been among the first at a slaughter house, at one time, five or six of these "lushy chunk calves," which had been taken from their mothers for market. That the community may be protected in the future from such infamous wrongs against the public health and morals, we recommend to the authorities of the cities and boroughs the immediate appointment of capable inspectors, whose duty it shall be to examine all meats exposed to sale, with power to take away, and destroy, whatever shall seem to be damaged or unfit for human food, and to report to the courts delinquents for the violation of their trust. If the action of the jury in this matter shall result in the correction of the wrong complained of, and those of all good citizens shall be due to the editor and reporter of the *Commercial* for its exposure, and the prompt energy of the present District Attorney in bringing the offenders to justice.

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Police Affairs.

TAYLOR.—Joanna Cooley made an information before Alderman Taylor against Margaret Roach, charging her with assault and battery. The parties reside in the Fifth Ward. The prosecutrix alleges that the defendant struck her over the head with a broom stick and called her ugly names. A warrant was issued.

MORROW.—Julius Doherty alleges that Whity & Co., proprietors of a circus have been giving exhibitions without having out a license. Alderman Morrow, before whom the charge was made, issued a warrant and Mr. Whity one of the firm, arrested and held for a hearing at eight o'clock this morning.

James McKee and William Poor, hucksters, were arrested on oath of Officer Meesamer, charging them with forestalling the market, and after a hearing were fined five dollars and costs.

STRAUS.—Jonah Byers is charged before Alderman Strain, on oath of E. McAnic, of stealing a silver fork, tin cup, silver-plated spoon, and a bottle of stomach bitters. The parties reside on the Steubenville pike. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Byers.

MCMASTERS.—Bridget Sullivan made an information against Michael Sullivan, charging him with assault and battery. The facts of the case are as follows: About three years ago Michael, who now resides at Glenwood, received a fall from a train of cars while they were in motion, which injured his head to such an extent that he is partially insane, and at sometimes ungovernable, abuses his family and running through the neighborhood in a state of nudity, and Mrs. Sullivan, his wife, makes the information in order to have him sent to Dixmont, where he can be properly cared for, and perhaps cured. A warrant was issued.

THOMAS.—Little Annie was information before Alderman McMaster's against Mrs. McDonald, charging her with assault and battery. Patrick McDonald keeps a drinking house near Oakland, while he was drinking, and wanting a drink went into the house to get it. While there several "roughs" came in and raised a "row" with McDonald, and Mrs. McDonald, coming to his assistance, and with a pint bottle, seeing Little in the crowd, unlocked him for one of the party who had been engaged in the row, and struck him over the head with the bottle. A warrant was issued.

LINDSEY.—Peter Greer was charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, on oath of Matthew Sims. Alderman Lindsey issued a warrant upon which Green was arrested and held for a hearing.

LYNCH.—Delia Mooney appeared before Alderman Lynch and made information against Ann Russell for surety of the peace, and Ann made the same charge against Delina. The parties were arrested and held for a hearing.

Strawberry Festival at St. Clair Church.

The congregation of St. Clair, in Scott township, of which Rev. J. C. Boyd is pastor, held a strawberry festival in the church on Thursday last. Col. William Espy was called to the Chair and Rev. George Marshall, D. D., invoked the divine blessing. Rev. Johnston Eagleson, D. D., of this city, then delivered a short address to the children and choir of the congregation gave some excellent performances.

The object of the festival was more for the purpose of cultivating sociality among the people than of making money. But we have no doubt that a handsome sum was realized after paying all expenses.

The church was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, most of which were from Rockstoce's nursery, which is in the immediate neighborhood.

Much credit is due the ladies, the worthy pastor of the congregation, and Col. Wm. Espy for the excellent arrangements and the entire absence of anything like disorder or confusion.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Boyd, the audience gave a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Douglas for his address.

Dramatic Exhibition and Concert.

The pupils of the Colored Public School, No. 6, Allegheny City, will give a dramatic exhibition and vocal concert in Excelsior Hall, corner of Federal and Stock streets, Allegheny City, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. The programme is an extensive one, consisting of declamations, recitations and dialogues, interspersed with excellent vocal music. The entertainment will conclude each evening with Arthers' Two Nights in Bloomingdale Room." A number of the former pupils of the school have kindly offered their services, and will take a prominent part in the entertainment. The musical department will be under the auspices of Prof. W. H. Stack, of Allegheny.

Fourth of July, 1867—Pittock's, opposite the Post office, has a splendid Flag Manufactury; flags of all sizes; flags at all prices; flags of various materials; Bunting flags, Silk flags, Merino flags, printed flags, Muslin flags; flags at all prices, from 5 cents to $1.50 a piece. Flags of all sizes from three inches to fifty feet. Flags for Sunday School processions, pic nics, parades, entertainments, dwellings, offices, hotels, stores, Railroad engines, steamboats and row boats. Lanterns, all sizes, and all prices. Bucket lanterns, ball lanterns, and Chinese lanterns.

At the Mammoth Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 35 and 37 Fifth street, can be found the largest and most varied assortment of boots and shoes in the city. Gaiters, slippers, base ball, and hob nail shoes, superior ingrain, rag and stair carpets and matting, fancy window shades, straw goods, domestic dry goods, hoop skirts, cutlery and notions, at private sale, day and evening, at auction prices.

—General Wagner Swayne, commanding the District of Alabama, has issued a general order suspending a most unjust law of that State, imposing a heavy stamp duty on official documents relative to the collection of pensions, bounties and back pay of Union soldiers. He has also repealed the law imposing a discriminating license tax on the sale of illustrated periodicals published outside of the limits of Alabama, and not in a foreign State. This was a piece of special legislation, intended to apply particularly to *Harper's Weekly*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURRY INSTITUTE.

PUPILS ENTERING NOW

Can Complete an Outline Course

BY THE 28TH OF JUNE.

And the principal will guarantee situations at a liberal salaries varying

FROM $40 TO $100 PER MONTH,

To all pupils who stand a first-class examination. apl3:v62:nF

WILLIAMSON'S DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class eating house. The choicest delicacies in market always will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

☞ The highest market price paid for all kinds of second-hand clothing. jy19:n72

DR. J. A. HEKRON

HAS REMOVED

His Office and Residence to

No. 14 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Nearly opposite the Monongahela House. my10:d128

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to the Tax Payers of the City of Pittsburgh that the City Treasurer is now ready to receive at his office, No. 139 Fourth street, the following Taxes, on which a discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed, up to the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, viz.:

CITY TAX;
BUILDING TAX;
PUBLIC LIGHT TAX;
CITY BUILDING TAX;
and WATER RENTS.

The State Mercantile Tax is likewise due, and must be paid on or before JULY 1st, in order to save cost

jel:n85 S. ALLINDER, Treasurer.

JOSEPH H. GAZZAM, } Committee.
W. M. M'MASTER, }

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 98 GRANT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

jel5:n5w

CHEAPEST PASSAGE

TO THE

OLD COUNTRY.

Steerage Passage to LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS, CURRENCY.

APPLY TO

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

Adams Express Co., 84 Fifth St., Pittsburgh. jy24:n82

J. W. JOHNSTON. ..... JAS. SCOTT.

JOHNSTON & SCOTT,

DEALERS IN

Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry

SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,

No. 273 LIBERTY STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

☞ Particular attention given to Refitting Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted

THE SUPERIOR MERITS

of the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE over all others, for family use and general purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that to enumerate all their relative excellencies is no longer considered necessary. They are simple, durable and beautiful.

WESTERN AGENCY,

No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

my27

HORSES FOR SALE, AT Howard's Livery Stable,

FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.

One HORSE, very gentle to driver will not scare at locomotive. One good driving MARE, fast to trot. One cheap work MARE, for sale low. Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—A convenient, WELL-FINISHED HOUSE,

of eight rooms; not filled with many varieties of large and small to spring out at night. Located on the unfailing spring of New Brighton, within one hour of the city. Also, [illegible]

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

ALL SIZES 7 3-10 BONDS

Converted into 5-20's, 1865,

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers.

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS. may14:d

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, June 28, 1867. }

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 138¾; Eighty-one bonds, 113½; Five Twenties, 1862, 110½; Five Twenties, 1864 107½; Five Twenties, 1868, 107½; 1865 Consols, 108½; Ten Forties, 104½; Michigan Southern Railroad, 78½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 86½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 103½; Erie, 66½; Chicago and Northwestern, 44½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred 63½; New York Central, 104½; Reading, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 99¼; Corydon, 2,00; Quartz Hill, 1,85; Gregory, 6.25; Smith & Farmeries, 4,05; Western Union Telegraph, 43½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 26¾.

Gold opened at 138¾, declined to 137¾, and advanced to 138¾. After 3 p. m. the price was run up to 138¾ bid. This sudden rise is a broker's manipulation in order to squeeze the bears who have largely oversold on account of the heavy payments by the Government after Monday next; also, to absorb currency in order to cause a depression in railroad shares, which have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. in less than five weeks, and on the speculative shares the advance is 10 per cent. inside of one month. Men that would not own a share of any rail road less these two months ago now rush to it all at once to make a fortune. The feeling of the street is so firm that the excitement exceeds that of the 1st of October, and, with an easy money market, may be carried beyond any expectations now entertained.

Government securities are firm, with an occasional decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. Mining shares are better, with large sales in the leading shares, and an improvement in formerly neglected companies. Money is easier than might be supposed.

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	113
" " 1862	110½
" " 1864	107½
" " 1865	107½
" 10-40's	104½
" Consols	108¼
August 7-30's	106¾
June 7-30's	106¾
July 7-30's	106¾
June Compounds, 1864	119
July Compounds, 1864	119
August Compounds, 1865	119

—A striking phenomenon, almost unprecedent in this century, is the large accumulation specie in the leading commercial cities of Europe. The absence of a speculative disposition is particularly noticeable in European centres of trade, but it is anticipated that when the new grain crops begins to move toward a market, to be exchanged for specie or merchandise, there will be a heavy demand for capital, and that business stagnation will temporarily, at least, be broken up.

—In illustration of the way in which the ingenious speculators to disturb the money market are sometimes thwarted by upwright and straightforward bank officers, a New York cotemporary says:

"A number of the upon greenbacks—no doubt drawn out of the banks to weaken their legal tender strength on the eve of the July quarterly statement—was thrown out of the office of one of the leading National institutions on Saturday, by order of the directors, and in addition adopted forbidding all such irregular transactions in future. Loans upon certified bank checks are known to be frequently practiced, if indeed they are not wholly vitiated by usury."

—The New York *Tribune*, of the 24th, in speaking of express stocks, says:

The excitement in express stocks continues very great, and all the old companies made a sharp advance. Adams sold at 75, an advance of 5 per cent. from the first sales of the day; Merc ants' Union sold at 8, and closed at 8½; a motion was made at Auburn to place this Company in the hands of a receiver to-day.

—The long predicted crisis with the "sum" mer of 18.7 was to bring in the National finances we may about regard as having passed the ordeal. The compound notes are provided for; the August Seven Thirties are to be converted 300,000,0 0 to 30,000,000 and the whole will soon be out of hand and paid off. As for the June and July Seven-Thirties, equally large, or even larger hence, their aggregate now is 420,000,000 which must inevitably, at the present rate of conversion, be transmitted into long bonds before next spring.

—The st tement that gained a place in the newspapers some months ago, to the effect that Mr. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune* and *Washington Chronicle*, had realized from the sale of his interest in the charter of the Aquia Creek Railroad Company two hundred thousand dollars, we are informed by that gentleman is not correct. We are sorry, as we have no doubt he would, to find that so gratifying an announcement has to be contradicted. It is so seldom that newspaper folks make a hit of the character of that so extensively credited to Mr. Medill, that the *Ledger's* gratification in widening publicity by the fact is only equalled by its chagrin at receiving a denial. It is equally pleased to state that it is not true.—*Phila. Ledger.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, June 28, 1867. }

CRUDE—The market is quiet and dull but unchanged. Spot oil is dull, and may be quoted nominally, in the absence of sales, at 60@65c, while for all 18.8, buyers option, there are taken at 65c, and but few, if any, sellers. We can report a sale of 5000 barrels to be delivered during the next eighteen months, buyer's option, at 11c—at Oil City.

REFINED—But a single sale reported today, 100 barrels standard white, for July delivery in Philadelphia, on private terms. There is some inquiry for July, and for that particular delivery, there were offers to buy today at 24c, and possibly, 24¼c, or even 24½c could have been obtained. For the later months, there is but little inquiry, and prices remain unchanged; we heard of an offer to sell a "line," running from July to December, at 26c, without finding takers—the last sale of that kind reported was at 25½c.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

H. Koehler & Co., 435 bbls ref, to Waring, King & Co, Phila; Pacific Oil Co, 200 do do, to C W Morse, Phila; E Jageman & Co, 224 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Phila; Braun & Wagner, 224 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Phila; J Meyer & Co, 200 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Phila; Liberty Oil Works, 204 do do, to Brewer Burke & Co, Phila; J H Bell, 199 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Phila; Wightman & Anderson, 199 do do, to P Wright & Sons, Phila; J G Sproul, Phila.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Union Ref & Si Co, 360 bbls ref, to W P Logan & Bro, Phila; Waring & King, 180 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Phila; Braun & Wagner, 180 do do, to W P Logan & Bros, Phila.

A late New York Petroleum circular gives the following statistics. Receipts at New York since January 1, 1867:

1867.....bbls. 470,193	1866.....bbls. 441,779

Exported same time:

	1867.	1866.
From New York, galls	13,474,871	12,480,320
Other ports	12,077,985	10,4..8,623
Total	25,552,359	22,968,943
Same time, 1865		4,706,628
Same time, 1864		11,297,444

PITTSBURGH METAL AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY June 28, 1867. }

The market for Metal has been very quiet and dull this week the sales, in the aggregate, being unusually small, and there has been no material change in prices. Mill Iron, particularly, has been very dull, as the demand, apparently, is restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, and the policy of the mills seems to be to ke p down stocks to the lowest possible limit. Blooms are, if anything, a shade firmer, and as the supply is well reduced, there is not the same disposition to sell that there was a few weeks since—may be quoted at $95, cash, and $100, 4 mos., for No. 1 Juniata.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

70 tons Grey Forge	$42 00	cash
125 do do	41 00	4 mos
195 do do	40 00	do
CHARCOAL.		
32 tons Foundry	$55 00	4 mos
20 do Foundry	55 00	do
30 do L. S. Mill Iron	53 00	do
COKE.		
90 tons Foundry	$42 00	4 mos
10 do Foundry	41 50	do
60 do Foundry	41 00	do

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, June 28, 1867. }

There is but little that is really new to be said about the general markets. Flour continues to tend upward, and is somewhat excited, but as this movement has been brought about by manipulators both east and west, a sharp reaction may be expected before many days elapse, and the fact that there is little or no confidence in the present "flurry" has a tendency to restrict the demand and retard operations. The weather is all that could possibly be desired for the growing crops, and that there will be a big yield of Wheat and other small grains is almost certain.

GRAIN—Oats stiff and in demand but unchanged—45@46c, on track, and 48@49c, in store. No movement in Wheat. Corn is firmer, but there is no inquiry for it in this market; we heard of a sale of 1000 bush prime Yellow at 95c, the seller sacking and delivering free on board cars—an extreme price. Rye may be quoted at $1.25. Barley nominal at $1@ $1.10 for good to prime Spring.

FLOUR—The market continues very stiff and somewhat excited, but prices are not quotably higher—$11,50@12,25 for good to choice Spring Wheat; $12,75@13,50 for Winter Wheat, and $17 for fancy brands. Rye Flour quoted at $8.25@8.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet but steady with regular jobbing sales at 9@9½c for Shoulders; 11½@12½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, 12½c for Breakfast Bacon; and 16½@17c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull and, if anything, a shade lower—prime kettle rendered in tierces, 10½. Dried Beef, 13½c, and Mess Pork, $22.50@22.50.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand for prime Peach Blows, and we continue to quote at $2,35 to $3.50 per bbl. New Potatoes dull at $6 per bbl.

ONIONS—In good supply and a shade lower—fresh packed cannot fairly be quoted above 1c.

BUTTER—There is little or no demand and prices are unchanged—prime fresh Butter, 30@ 32c—common packed hard to sell at 20@22c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull but unchanged—9@9½c for Apples, and 6@7c for Peaches, in small lots.

OIL—Land Oil reported steady at 86@90c for No. 2, and $1,05@1 06 for No. 1.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged; sales from wagon at $18 to 20, according to quality.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¾.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 28, 1867.

GOLD AND MONEY.

Money; easy and steady; 5@6 called. Sterling; steady at 9½@9¾. Gold; without decided change, opening at 138 and declining to 137¾, closing at 138¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments; firm with a fair inquiry. Coupon 6s, 1881, reg. 108½; do. '64, 107½; do. '65, 107½; do. 10-40's, 104½; 7-30s, 106¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks active, excited and higher, with no sign of abatement in the demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Ohio Certificates 25½@26¾; Cumberland 34@35; Quicksilver 25¾@26¾; Mariposa 7½ @8; Western Union Telegraph 43½@43¾; Atlantic Mail 104@104½; Atlantic 108@110; New York Central 104½@104¾; Erie 66½@66¾; Hudson 103½@103¾; Reading 109¼@109½; Missouri 84@84¾; Illinois Central 110½@110¾; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 103@103¾; Rock Island 98¾@99; Northwestern 42¾@43; Preferred 64¼@64¾; Fort Wayne 99@99¼.

MINING SHARES

Strong; Gregory 6.00@6.05; Quartz Hill 1.90@ 1.95; Corydon 2.00@2.05; Smith and Farmeloe 4.05; Davidson Copper 130.

REMARKS.

Gold advanced one per cent. this afternoon, on reports of new conditions on the Holstein question. At the close the advance was lost under the efforts of Gold to-morrow in the aggregate with the premium of $800,000, of which $600,000 is in bullion. It is reported that the New York Central Road has bought the Albany Road for $2,000,000.

SUBTREASURY

Receipts, $1,000,000; payments, $1,455,113; balance, $70,145,966.

New York Produce Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton steady; sales of 1,000 bales at 29½c. Flour less active and tending downward; receipts, 7,000 bbls; sales, 5,000 bbls; superfine State and Western, $7.50@8.30; extra State, $8.50@9.00; extra western at 9.00@9.30, choice do at $9.35@9.50; shipping trade brands at $9.60@ 10.00; family brands at $10.10@11.00; Genesee at $11.50@12.50; Ohio at $9.60@12.50; Rye Flour steady at $8.75@9.00. Whisky quiet and more active; sales of 1,500 bbls at 25½c for Western, and 25@26c for State. Wheat dull; spring lower; sales of 6,000 bus at 2 40 for white Canada; 2.38 for white Chicago; 2.35 for white Milwaukee; 2.30 for amber Milwaukee; 2.25 for amber Illinois; 2.20 for amber Iowa; 2.15 for red Western; 2.10 for amber Canada; 2.05 for red Canada; 2.00 for white Kentucky; 2.00 for white Canada and 1.90 for red Kentucky. Rye nominal. Barley dull; Malt quiet. Corn dull and 1@2c lower; receipts, 12,000 bushels; sales of 45,000 bush